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KATHERINE DEERE BUTTERWORTH

1866 - 1953

WILLIAM BUTTERWORTH

1864 - 1936

MR. AND MRS. BUTTERWORTH were ardent workers for and supporters of the growth and development of cultural, educational, civic, and charitable activities. They joined naturally with all who visualized a finer community, state, and nation, and they participated actively throughout their lives in numerous organizations, projects, and programs.

It was in that spirit that Katherine Deere Butterworth established a Trust for the furtherance of cultural, educational, civic, and charitable aims in her home community of Moline. She dedicated the Trust as a memorial to her deceased husband. During her lifetime and through her will, she endowed the Trust with her home, known as Hillcrest, and with substantial income-producing property. She was particularly interested in the possibility that the Trust might provide a facility which would become a center for activities concerned with music, art, drama, literature, education, recreation, and health.

Her Trustees have sought to perpetuate that interest by maintaining Hillcrest as a meeting place for all who are working to those related ends.

Hillcrest now is known as Butterworth Center and stands as a constant reminder of Mrs. Butterworth's widespread and active participation in those movements, in which the Daughters of the American Revolution was prominent, which seek to carry forward in daily practice the ideals and fundamentals upon which our country was founded.

TRUSTEES AND STAFF

BUTTERWORTH CENTER

MOLINE, ILLINOIS

The President General's Message



WE, as Daughters of the American Revolution, are deeply interested in the preservation of historic places. One of America's most historic places is in real and immediate danger—the Capitol of the United States.

We would have difficulty in finding any one spot that is more closely associated with the history of this country than our beautiful Capitol.

Plans are being made at this moment to rebuild the central portion of the East front and extend the portico, thus destroying the original façade designed by Dr. William Thornton and approved by President George Washington on January 31, 1793. This famous portico has been the scene for every presidential inauguration since 1825. Many distinguished Americans, many distinguished architects feel that this change would spoil

the extraordinary beauty and architectural qualities of this building, which stands as a symbol of our national identity.

This portion of the Capitol is truly the Nation's most historic monument and a spot that was dear to many of America's patriots. This is abundantly proved by letters, journals and early newspapers that are full of the expressions of these Americans.

In a letter to the Commissioners of the City of Washington, George Washington spoke of "the grandeur, simplicity and beauty of the exterior." September 18, 1793, the cornerstone of the Capitol was laid by President Washington with solemn ceremony.

On November 21, 1800, Congress met in the partially completed building for the first time and was addressed by President John Adams. Thomas Jefferson took his Oath of Office in the old Senate Chamber in 1801 and personally supervised the continuing construction as did Presidents Madison, Monroe and John Quincy Adams. John Quincy Adams actually furnished the design for the sculpture of the pediment of the central portico which represents the Genius of America. John Adams also has the distinction of being the first President to be inaugurated at the central portico.

Shall we destroy the evidence of the good taste of our Founding Fathers? Does the vision of Washington, Adams, Jefferson, Madison, Monroe and John Quincy Adams mean nothing to us?

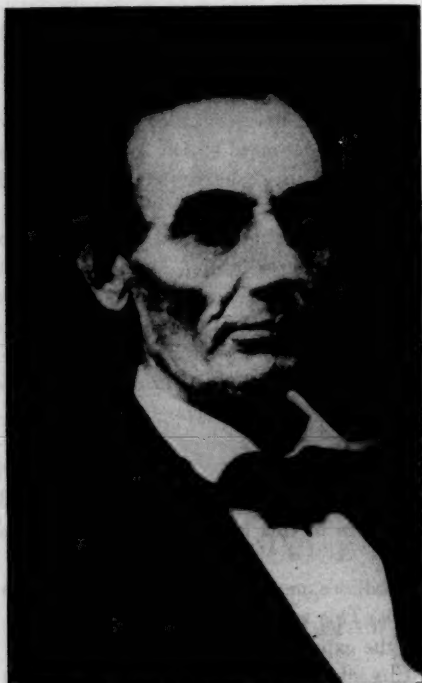
I hope that neither apathy nor indifference of Americans will make it possible to alter this symbol of America's historic development and growth.

Allene W. Graves

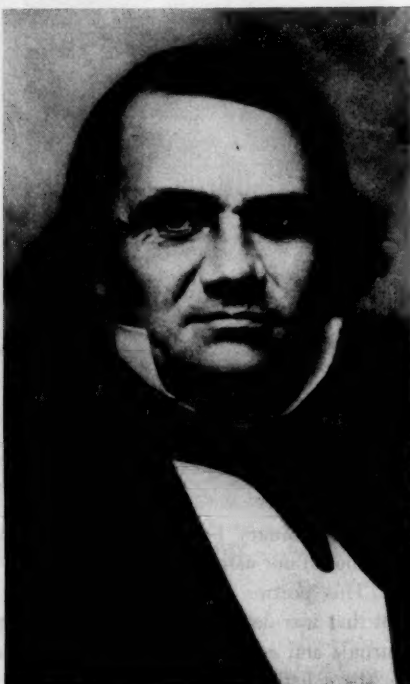
President General, N.S.D.A.R.

FIFTH DIVISION CHAPTERS

Abraham Lincoln—Nancy Ross—Pierre Menard—Sgt. Caleb Hopkins
Dorothy Quincy—Peter Meyer—Rev. James Caldwell—Springfield
Illinois Society, N.S.D.A.R.



ABRAHAM LINCOLN



STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS

LINCOLN-DOUGLAS DEBATES, 1858-1858

Senator Douglas was already a national figure known as the "Little Giant" when he accepted Mr. Lincoln's challenge to "divide time and address same audiences" in the 1858 Senatorial campaign. Seven towns, one in each Congressional district, outside of Chicago and Springfield were agreed upon for the debates.

Douglas had secured the passage of the Kansas-Nebraska Act (1854) which repealed the anti-slavery part of the Missouri Compromise and allowed settlers in those territories to decide whether or not they would have slavery. He believed his doctrine of "popular sovereignty" would settle the slavery controversy.

Abraham Lincoln was a Springfield lawyer with only little experience as a lawmaker, but a shrewd debater with a keen mind. Of all rival party leaders, Douglas feared him most.

In the Freeport debate Lincoln forced Douglas to choose between squatter sovereignty and the Dred Scott decision. He asked Douglas how it would be possible for the people of a Territory to enjoy "popular sovereignty" and still obey the Supreme Courts' Dred Scott decision (1857) which had opened all the territories to slavery. Douglas' reply was that slavery required the protection of local laws. It could not exist unless the people passed such laws. His "popular sovereignty" won for him re-election to the Senate.

The defeated candidate with his "house divided against itself" speech and the Freeport Question had achieved national recognition as the man to lead the cause against the extension of slavery. The young Republican party chose him as their candidate two years later and Lincoln went on to defeat Douglas for the presidency, to win a war, and die a martyr.

Jennie Ellsworth Price

Duane Bliss and the Development of the Lake Tahoe Region

DUANE BLISS and his family played in the development and preservation of Lake Tahoe much the same part that John Muir in a larger scale did in the development and preservation of our National Forests.

Lake Tahoe, the gem of the Sierras, is 6225 feet above sea level and except for Lake Titicaca in South America no other lake of its size can be found at such an altitude. Something of its size can be realized when we know that steamboats which used to ply its surfaces covered 73 miles in making a trip around the Lake even tho' they did not enter every bay and inlet. Had they done so the distance would have been 120 miles.

But those were olden times and today the visitor at Tahoe finds no railroads or steamboats. The steamers that once plied the waters of the Lake and the sounds of the locomotives whistle no longer echo from shore to shore. All that remains to mark their passing is the abandoned railroad grades and out in the Lake the dimly seen

outlines of a great steamer resting on the Lake bottom.

It is interesting to record the rise and fall of those great means of lake transportation which helped to develop the Lake's scenic attraction, its crystal waters and snowy mountains towering in peaks, some of them 4000 feet above the shore of one of the world's wonderlands.

The memorable tales of these railroads and steamers has its beginning on the Nevada side of the Lake and it was the habit of the Central Pacific Railroad way back in early days as it extended its rails to write a description of the country of its new venture and publish it to interest and attract future travellers.

It was in the first days of the fabulous Comstock mines in Virginia City that the story has its start on the Nevada side of the Lake at Glenbrook where the mountains rise 3000 feet and then descend into the Carson Valley which is 1500 feet lower than Tahoe. Up the other side of Carson Valley



on the slopes of Mt. Davidson was the world's greatest mining town. The method of getting the rich ore out of the mines around Virginia City involved the creating of great chambers and cribs and the timber used in their construction was enormous. It was not long before the mountains sloping toward Carson were denuded of their forests. Then it was that the mine operators began looking at Tahoe and its heavy timber but there was no satisfactory way of getting it over the mountains, across the valley and up to the mines. Two charters had already been granted rights for the construction of a railroad from Lake Tahoe but it was such an expensive proposition that nothing came of them.

No one realized the situation better than Duane Bliss, the far-sighted young partner and manager of the Bank at Gold Hill which was run by Mr. A. B. Paul. Mr. Paul was also manager of a company which operated many of the stamp mills which processed the ore and because of the threatened shortage of timber he sold out all his holdings to the Bank of California.

The Bank's new owners retained Mr. Bliss as cashier and in 1868 when they started the Virginia & Truckee railroad they gave Mr. Bliss the right of way, agency and task of somehow obtaining the necessary timber lands and of interesting investors in the project. Here we have the background for the railroads and steamers around the Lake and of Mr. Bliss's part in their acquisition.

Mr. Bliss's appointment was due to the fact that he was known for his honesty and integrity. However he accepted the job only on condition that he could carry out plans of his own and not just be a tool of the Bank. He wanted to build the V. & T. between Carson and Virginia City and he let people know how much it would better conditions. He also very wisely took up 50,000 acres of forest land surrounding Lake Tahoe and he said by doing so, and later he did, supply 3 million feet of lumber each month for shipment over the road. He counted and it became a fact that the revenue from this freight alone would be sufficient to insure the success of the V. & T. and also it would permit mine operators to have timber to continue their work. So it came about that the right of way and much of the financing was secured because the people believed in Duane Bliss and the Bank of California

saw that he was the man who could go to the front for them.

To close all the deals Mr. Bliss had to take a trip back east and before going he left orders that his stock in the mines, and all his money was in mining stock, should be sold the minute the stock which had been rising \$100 a day, began to decline. When he returned he found the bottom had dropped out of his stock. They had not been sold and he had lost everything he had in the world.

In spite of the fact that he was broke he remembered and determined to keep his promise to supply three million feet of timber over the V. & T. every year.

D. O. Mills, well known banker, had known Mr. Bliss for some time, trusted him and his abilities, was acquainted with his plans to go into the timber business and so came to his rescue, offering to finance him even with no security.

In 1871 the Carson Tahoe Lumber and Fluming Co. was organized with Mr. Bliss as President and Manager, H. M. Yerington, later superintendent of the V. & T., and D. O. Mills as partners. Mr. Bliss had $\frac{1}{2}$ of the interest and Yerington and Mills $\frac{1}{4}$ interest each and Mr. Bliss had complete control and full responsibility for all transactions. He began by appointing members of his own family, whose integrity he knew, to fill the necessary positions. Mr. Tobey, his brother in law, he placed in charge at Carson, and his four sons, William, Walter, Charles & Duane Jr., on reaching suitable ages were all given positions under him.

Contracts were immediately entered into with Fair and other mine owners for timber and cord wood and two big mills were erected at Glenbrook. There also were built several flumes tapping streams along the mountain sides, curving around cliffs, crossing gulleys on trestles and terminating at Spooners. It is reported that the flumes were 12 miles long and once an adventurous person rode the long timbers all the way down from the Summit to the mills on the Lake in less than an hour.

The next step came in 1875 when a railroad was begun and two locomotives and some cars were ordered. The road was known as the Lake Tahoe R. R. and it followed the north canyon creek out of Glenbrook, switching back and forth to gain altitude at a grade of not over 130 feet to the mile until it gained the flume at the

Summit, an elevation of 7,000 feet. It carried no passengers but those who had the privilege of riding on the train said it was one of the most scenic trips in the west. The two locomotives were named Glenbrook and Tahoe and later a third engine was purchased to assist in the work. Between these years, about 1875 and '91, two more mills were built at Glenbrook and they were turning out 40 million feet of timber a season for the Company from the 50,000 acres of timber land controlled by them. Duane Bliss had the foresight at this time and even earlier to see that the beautiful Lake would some day be a great resort area and he had no desire to see its natural grandeur spoiled by indiscriminate logging, so he issued orders that no tree under 15 inches across at the base should be cut. This order caused a great wave of indignation for such regard for the future was unheard of. But Mr. Bliss had four sons and a daughter and he was determined to leave them a heritage of scenic beauty which would be above any consideration of dollars. This love for Lake Tahoe and its surroundings was fully shared by all his family and not only Mr. Bliss but they had several times later to carry on battles against unscrupulous interests that sought to despoil the Lake.

In those early days practically all the logs had to be moved to Glenbrook across the waters of the Lake and this was done with small steamboats and barges.

The first boat to operate on the Lake was a sailboat which carried the mail and it took a week for delivery as it went from place to place. The first real steamer on the Lake was a wooden tug—H. G. Blasdel—named after the first Governor of Nevada. It was owned and run by a Capt. Pray who had a mill at Glenbrook and he used the steamer to tow his logs. About the same time another steamer—The Truckee—was built and it, too, was used for log towing. But it was Capt. Todman of Carson City who built and operated the first real passenger steamer, by name Gov. Stanford. She was a side wheeler with an upper deck and could make the trip around the whole Lake in one day, and later this steamer was joined by three more by Capt. Todman to increase his trade.

Soon a competitive passenger sailboat came into existence manned by a man named Sailor Jack and named the "Lilly Van."

Sailor Jack was greatly infatuated with Lake Tahoe and wanted always to live and be buried on its shores. He built himself an elaborate tomb on Emerald Bay Island but he never used it for one day he went out in his boat and never returned. I can remember in the late 90's of looking for his tomb and people even after our Monday Club member, Mrs. Knight, came to own the island, used to beg of her permission to locate his cenotaph, which never became his tomb.

The firm of Lawrence and Comstock soon entered the competition with Todman's steamers with a vessel of their own "The Tallac" and it plied successfully for some time until it came to an end in a fire at Tahoe City. Meantime the boat "Gov. Stanford" was washed up on the beach and wrecked—its boiler later finding a use in heating cottages at Glenbrook.

It was after this disaster that Mr. Bliss's Fluming Co. bought two good iron steamers from a Delaware Shipbuilding Co., named them the Emerald and the Meteor and went into the passenger business for themselves. The steamers were assembled in Glenbrook in 1876. The Meteor was 75 ft. long, capable of doing 22 miles an hour which made her the fastest inland steamer on the western coast.

At this time the heaviest stands of timber were along Lake Valley near and beyond the present Y and on to Bijou and here was the location of the 3 ft. gauge Lake Valley Railroad. It was begun by Chubbach who brought his family of seven children out from New Jersey in an emigrant train and settled at Zepher Cove. He soon found employment under Mr. Bliss as a wood cutting contractor but in 1885 having increased his finances he went into business of his own and built a pier at which is now Bijou. He ran the first Lake Valley Railroad which had ten oxen yoked in pairs to haul the locomotive. It was said to have been purchased from the Sutro Tunnel Co. Today this engine would be considered a monstrosity but at that time there were several used in logging operations. The engine of this type never, however, worked well for the wooden rails would wear down leaving the knots in them and the knots produced a surface conducive to anything approaching smooth travel.

Finally a 35 lb. rail track was laid to replace the wooden rails and an engine was

purchased from a reliable Pennsylvania firm. At this time Chubbach's funds gave out and Mr. Bliss in 1888 bought the railroad, putting William, his eldest son, just graduated from Boston Tech. in charge. William extended the line to Meyers and ran it several miles farther up Lake Valley.

Everything went well with the railroad for some years then one day as the engine was coming down from Meyers a catastrophe happened. The train was running tender first pulling a load of logs and several chinamen were riding on the flatcar next the engine. The engineer, as was his custom at the switch, uncoupled the still moving cars and ran onto the switch to let the cars go by. When they had passed he would come back quickly onto the main line, attach to the cars and push them the rest of the way. However it did not turn out one day as planned and all on account of a stray calf that got in the way of the engine and derailed it before it became attached to and stopped the cars. On went the cars, rolling over and over and when the dust and steam was cleared the shiney locomotive was a mess and three chinamen were dead.

This, however, was the only mishap on the line and after 14 years the Lake Valley R. R. was finally abandoned in 1898 and today all that remains of the road can be seen at points along the highway between Meyers and Echo Summit. The little steamer "Tahoe" was also sold and rebuilt for a movie picture company which it was laughingly contended made an actress out of her.

The day Duane Bliss had visioned was now dawning. Lake Tahoe was becoming a popular resort and tourist attraction. Herebefore it had been difficult to reach. Now he would make it accessible to all. Four times before there had been talk of a railroad reaching the Lake from the outside but only one of these projects ever pointed any rails in that direction. That was the San Francisco Washoe R. R., a subsidiary of the Sacramento R. R., but poor financing and the opposition of the Central Pacific's Big Four caused it to die.

Mr. Bliss had a charter for a railroad. All he had to do was to set it on paper in the proper location. So he formed a company and give it the name of Lake Valley R. R. and Transportation Co. and began operations. He was Pres. and all the stock was owned by members of his family. The largest amount outside of Mr. Bliss himself

going to his brother in law, Walter D. Tobey. William S. Bliss, the eldest son, became Vice Pres. and held that position until his Father's death when he became President.

During the life of the company, the Presidency was held by various members of the family but always under the management of Chas. Bliss—as general manager. However from the time of the formation of the Co. in 1899 until 1914 the man upon whom all the work of construction fell was Duane Bliss, Jr., who attained a high reputation for his engineering and executive ability.

While the railway was under way an order was placed with the Union Iron Works in S. F. for a twin screw steel steamboat to be shipped and assembled at Glenbrook and on June 24th '96 the two year old William Bliss, Jr., grandson of Duane Sr. christened her "Tahoe" and this was the steamer on which so many of us rode for a first trip around the Lake. Because of her size 170 ft. in length, and the fact that she was operating in interstate commerce the law required that she be equipped like an ocean going vessel. She had to have a chart room which was useless at Tahoe but a great comfort to the Bliss family who used it for a private stateroom. At first the Tahoe burned wood as a fuel but later she was converted into an oil burner and could quietly slip thro' Tahoe's crystal waters.

The charter to build the narrow gauge railway from Truckee to Tahoe City was received in 1898 and the following years shrieks from the locomotive engaged in construction work was literally and figuratively drawing the stage horse out of the Truckee River canyon.

Prior to this time transportation to the Lake from Truckee had been by means, in good weather, of six horse stages which held from 12 to 15 passengers, and in the winter large bob sleds did the work.

A driver on the run for many years was a character named Pop Church and he made himself famous by the manner in which he applied names to every point of interest along the way. In every case it was the Devil's this or the Devil that and to a pillow like rock about 15 ft. high he named Devils Rock until one day some bandits using it as a vantage point held him up, robbing the stage. After that it was Robbers' Roost and so it remains to this day.

When stage passengers reached Tahoe

City and before they had time to shake the dust off of themselves they were met by pursers who acted as agents for competing steamers, each other by lauding the virtues of their own boats and extolling the possibilities of explosion on steam fitted vessels. The game was not over until the Bliss Co. showed up with the Tahoe and crushed the steamboat rivalry.

The south end of the Lake had also a stage line. In the olden days they had 600 horses and in their heyday they could make the run in 18 hours from Placerville to Virginia City. The completion of the Central R. R. killed that portion of the route between the Lake and Placerville and for many years that route was not used.

From Glenbrook to Carson the line, however, still continued and the star driver, as you know, was Hank Mouk. Hank wore corduroys which he patched with copper harness rivets and Levi Strauss, as you've doubtless heard, noticed while riding in the stage, how well Hank's rivets held together that he adopted them in the manufacture of the today well known Levi Strauss brand of overhauls.

The story of Horace Greeley's visit to Mr. Bliss at Glenbrook is another tale often told. When he received word at Glenbrook of a speaking engagement at Carson he had forgotten, Hank Mouk offered to get him there on time. With Mr. Greeley as sole passenger they set off and Greeley was bounced from one side of the coach to the other. Hank's word "Keep your seat, Horace, and I'll get you there on time" became famous from Greeley's recital of his experience of what he endured but never wanted to repeat even to be safely landed and on time.

Several years after this incident Hank made a miscalculation on one of the sharper curves and overturned his stage. No one was hurt but Hank never recovered from the shock and died soon after.

With the beginning of the Truckee Tahoe line all the old equipment of the Lake Valley R. R. was moved across the Lake to Tahoe City and the shops there rebuilt them for use in the new line.

Four passenger cars and a number of box cars were purchased from the South Pacific R. R. and track construction was carried on with a vigor until the road was opened to travel in 1900. William Bliss surveyed the route closely following the Truckee

River so as to avoid building so many bridges.

At Tahoe City the big Tahoe Mercantile Co. store served as a depot until fire destroyed the building at which time a handsome two storied building was erected by Mr. Bliss which served as headquarters for both railroad and steamers.

The completion of the R. R. gave access to new areas of fine timber stand owned by the Truckee Lumber Co. and soon train loads of lumber were rolling down to the mills at Truckee.

The railroads had been operating but two years when an event occurred which threatened the very existence of Lake Tahoe as a resort. The Stone Webster Corp. which had had power houses along the river decided the water was not flowing out of the Lake fast enough so they proceeded to dig a canal along the Lake near the outlet which would have drained the Lake several feet. Since the rise and fall of the Lake only averaged 3 or 4 feet a season if more than that was drawn out each year it would level the Lake each year until it was all but drained. Duane Bliss promptly halted the canal digging by court action. He held most of the riparian rights and tho' he could have saved himself money and worry and sold them his rights he insisted that the Lake existed principally for beauty and not for material things.

Back in 1866 a serious proposal had been made to seize the Tahoe water for the city of S. F. thro' a tremendous tunnel at the head of Cold Creek thro' the Sierras above Truckee. The attempt met with strong opposition but the idea was long in dying. In '71 and again in '72 to S. F. officials and as late as 1903 the possibility of Tahoe tunnelling was a fascinating one for both California and Nevada. Both interests were however fiercely fought. California had no objection to helping herself but it was unthinkable for Nevada to try such a trick.

No further attempts were made to ruin the Lake until 1915 and this time it was for irrigation purposes. 88000 acres of arid land in Nevada had been sold to settlers with the understanding that the Truckee River furnished plenty of water. Finally the amount of land sold exceeded the capacity of the river for irrigation and the promoters and power co. stood by while the farmers hollared bloody murder and started to the Lake with men, scrapers and other

excavating instruments. The power co. rubbed their heads in glee. Duane Bliss was now dead and they did not have to be afraid of him any more. They underestimated, however, the caliber and feelings of the Bliss family because William Bliss gathered a large number of Tahoe families and they stood guard on the scene until the State of California filed an injunction. William Bliss then went to Washington and argued the question of cutting the Lake's rim before the Secretary of Interior and finally persuaded him that the Lake would be ruined if lowered. Pres. Taft was in office at this time and a contract had been secretly submitted to him containing a clause that the Lake could be tunnelled to lower it 50 feet and he had signed it. Some one told William Bliss about it when he was in the East and he immediately secured an interview with President Taft with the result that the contract signed and mailed to Stone Webster Co. was removed from the mails and destroyed.

Finally and with the vigorous efforts of the Bliss family all idea of tunnelling was abandoned and the California officials and Tahoe riparian owners established the present rim of 6223 ft. above sea level as a sacred line for the Lake's rim. So from now on there will never be expected to be any draining of Tahoe's waters. Tho' such a project might be financed and made possible from an engineering standpoint there would be solid opposition today from either state to anything that might mar the beauty of one of the world's magnificent lakes. To the quiet but determined efforts of the Bliss's today Tahoe has been made the property of all nature loving people.

While all this fighting was going on to save the Lake the business on the R. R. was getting better and better. Loads of lumber were moving up the grade for the construction of the Tahoe Tavern. Designed by William Bliss it was laid out to fit the surroundings among the big pine trees on a small hill overlooking the Lake. So well did he do his job many said it looked as if it grew there. At the time it was built it looked too big for any tourist traffic but it became a world's famous hotel and subsequently additions were necessary.

After leaving Tahoe City the trains in order to reach the Tavern had to climb a steep grade about $\frac{1}{8}$ of a mile long but after courteously delivering its passengers

to the very door of the hotel the trains slid back again and proceeded to a pier alongside of the steamers.

During the summer season two boats plied the Lake going in opposite directions. They left at 9:10 a.m., passed each other at Al Tahoe and arrived back at 5 p.m. Here the captain of one of the steamers changed his cap and became conductor of the out going train to Truckee.

Contrary to most experiences the first six years of the Tahoe Truckee line were their most profitable due principally to the heavy traffic in timber. This fell off quickly thereafter as wood dwindled. The tourist traffic, however, had a bright future so in 1905 six more passenger cars were purchased. A year later a beautiful extra engine, the first really absolutely new one, was acquired and three trains daily ran through the summer months.

Henry Ford, the man who helped to make railroads unprosperous, was one of the many great men to ride the line. He loved to ride in the cab and hold the throttle. Edison was another of the famous who rode and following the custom of that day shook hands with the engineer and complimented him on the efficient manner in which he drove his beautiful locomotive.

Many movie stars of that day also travelled over the line on their way to picture taking localities. Tom Mix, Buster Keaton, Constance Talmadge not only used the scenery but the train as well in their productions. The steamboats also had their share in the movie films. One of the last pictures using a steamer was "Rose Marie." The clearness of the water lent itself to the excellent taking of underwater pictures and "The Navigator" showed Buster Keaton in a diving suit working on the propellers of the Tahoe as he stood on Lake bottom.

Beside the scenic attractions which caused people to travel to Lake Tahoe there was the desire to catch fish which lured many a sportsman to the Lake and waters around it. By 1917 commercial trout fishing had become an industry and again the Bliss's stepped in to protect the game and the state legislature enacted a law which forbade the sale of trout and commercial fishing at the Lake ended.

Lake Tahoe Railroad had a steady growth there being no paved highways to compete with the trains until 1924 but with the opening of new improved auto roads to and

around the Lake the railroads and steamboats were up against deadly competition. The railroads great handicap was the narrow 3 ft. gauge track which required a rehandling of all freight and passengers at Truckee. To standardize the road was out of the question for the Bliss Co. It would not only be too expensive but its success was not bright. A way out of the dilemma for the Bliss's came in 1925 when the Linnard Hotel Interests offered to buy the Tahoe Tavern and the Bliss's accepted. When the Southern Pacific heard of the transfer they agreed to take over the railroad for it was part of the requirement of the Linnard Interest and Linnard was connected with the Southern Pacific. William Bliss transacted the railroad deal and made them a surprising offer—to rent for 99 years the right of way to the South Pacific for only one dollar a year if they would completely rebuild and standardize the line and establish thro' pullman cars to the Tavern and as soon as the provision of the offer were complied with the South Pacific on paying just one dollar at the end of that time would be given the title.

Again the wonderful Bliss family placed their interest in their beloved Lake above all monetary considerations. Immediately rush began on the necessary papers and the contract was signed and sent for approval to the Interstate Commission which of course gave their blessing.

In 1926 the work of standardizing the line was completed and pullman cars went directly to the Tavern. The same road bed surveyed by William Bliss was used as it could not be improved upon. However there were places where the curves were too sharp and only short wheeled engines could be used and a change of locomotives had to be made at Truckee.

Only a year later in 1927 the stockholders of the Lake Tahoe and Transportation Co. were satisfied the South Pac. had earned title and a bill of sale was delivered to the attorney of that company who actually handed a silver dollar to Mr. Bliss, representing the Tahoe line, and the deal was consummated.

The new owners then started out to popularize the Lake by means of extensive advertising thro'out the U. S. and offering liberal stop over privileges. They looked too into the possibilities of making Tahoe a winter resort and operated a few weekend

excursion trains from S. F. known as the Snow Ball Special.

One of these trains in Feb. 1928 arrived at the Lake in a snow storm. It was due to depart at 9 p.m. but the storm turned into a blizzard and the line had to be cleared up before they could start. Before it was was fully cleared the Snow Ball Special pulled out and ran as far as Tamarack where it encountered a huge snow drift and stuck there. It stayed all night and all next day before a rotary plow could clear its way to Truckee. Dog teams with food for the snowbound passengers were sent from the Tavern and the excursionists had quite a thrill out of the adventure and did not mind at all not getting back to work until Tuesday.

When the State put plows on the roads to keep them open the year around the public began using their own cars and the railroad suffered as the result. Passenger traffic declined tho' more and more people were going to the Lake than ever and when the pressure of war was put on the main railroad lines, pullmans and coaches to the Lake were discontinued. Since then Pacific Greyhound buses carry the mail and they also honor South Pac. tickets from Truckee to the Lake. Freight was also abandoned and became carried by the Pacific Motor Transportation Co., a subsidiary of the South. Pacific.

The sale of the railroad did not, however, include the steamers and the Linnard Co. who bought the Tavern organized a separate contract with the Bliss's for their operation.

The building of the highway which completely circled the Lake took much of the freight and passenger service away and in 1934 the U. S. mail service was lost to a motor boat which under bid them and in 1935 the steamers ceased to run. The day for the steamers usefulness was over and they lay neglected and disconsolate at their pier.

One of them, the Emerald, was sold to an Oakland concern but no one seemed to know what to do with the Tahoe. It was suggested it be made into a night club but that proved too expensive. So the summer suns beat down on the boats and the winter gales lashed them and ugly rust spots began to appear on their slender hulls and those who loved the beautiful boats were filled with sorrow and regret. The Japanese looked longingly on them for scrap metal

and for a time it looked as if the scrap heap would be their destiny. Then the Bliss family out of pure sentiment bought first the Meteor, then the Nevada, and finally the Tahoe. The first two were taken to Glenbrook and sunk in 30 feet of water and there they are today in a resting place worthy for them as a grave and worthy also as a memorial to the man, Duane Bliss, who loved the Lake and did so much to preserve it.

Then came the Tahoe's turn to join them. In the dusk of the evening with her flags gaily flying she was towed from her pier by a launch and the trip to Glenbrook was started. On the way a storm came up and the tow line was parted. To prevent the Tahoe from drifting ashore and ending up in a wreck she was then and there sent to a mariners grave beneath the waters of the Lake upon which she had once proudly sailed.

And not long afterwards followed the Marion B., the motor boat that had underbilled the mail contract and carried away the profits from the Tahoe. Aboard her that day was the owner and his twelve year old son and Dolan, the mail clerk. A strong wind was blowing and the Lake was very rough and the Marion had trouble with its engines. Glenbrook was safely reached and some repairs made before the return trip was started for Tahoe City. A short distance out they ran directly into the teeth of the storm and that was the last ever heard of the Marion B. or those aboard.

That was the end of the boats and in 1943 the Interstate Commerce Com. granted the Southern Pacific permission to abandon the Lake Tahoe branch and remove all rails and bridges.

The railroads and steamers are all gone now but the Lake still has its links with the past, all of them, heritages of Duane Bliss and his family. As if the preservation of the forest and shore lines had not been enough for which Duane Bliss could be remembered the family donated to the State

of California 162 acres of land with a 7250 foot shoreline at beautiful Rubicon Point—the place to be known as the Bliss State Line Park.

Many who recall historical relics of Tahoe can still view the locomotive Glenbrook that once plied the Lake shores but now reposes in the Nevada State Museum at Carson. When the railroads from Truckee were changed to standard this the oldest locomotive was sold to the Nevada Co. Narrow Gauge R. R. at Grass Valley. When that R. R. went out of existence a junk company purchased most of the stock including the Glenbrook. When Hope Bliss and her nephew William, Jr., heard of it, they set out to recover the old engine. They hunted down all the missing parts and placed them back on the engine, loaded it finally on a flat car and the old veteran went back over the Sierras past familiar scenes on the Truckee and was unloaded in Carson City in much the same manner that it had been unloaded in the same place 68 years before. The only difference being that tractor did the work this second time that horses had done the first time.

The loving hands of historically minded Nevadans groomed the Glenbrook until she had her original appearance and there she sits to recall to future generations the glorious days of her past and to bring to mind the love of its generous purchaser and the vast contribution the Bliss family one and all gave to the generations of American scenic lovers in their development and preservation of Lake Tahoe and its shores.

Jenny Ellsworth Price is a graduate of the University of California and is a member of the Theta Sorority. She is the widow of the attorney, Robert Price. Both were members of the famous Sierra Club (mountain climbing and forest conservation). They were close friends in that club of the naturalist, John Muir. For many years Mrs. Price has lived in the family home, she and Mr. Price built on Court Street in Reno. Since Mr. Price's death she spends her winters with her daughter, Mrs. Fairchild, in Piedmont, California.

Tours of the D.A.R. Buildings

In response to many requests, Mrs. Geoffrey Creyke, Chairman of Hospitality for Congress, announces that tours of the buildings will be conducted at 11 A.M. and 2 P.M. on Saturday, April 12 and Monday, April 14.

Those interested will meet in the Pennsylvania Lobby of Memorial Continental Hall.

Let's Reject Federal Aid for Schools!

by Allen P. Burkhardt, Ph.D.

THE American people are noted for their belief in free public education, and their devotion to the ideal that every child, rich or poor, should have a chance at an education, not only on the elementary level, but on into the field of higher education. The pursuance of this ideal is one of the reasons America ranks so high among the nations of the world. It is one of the chief reasons why we are a strong and productive people.

Americans have always supported their schools. They have supported them during good times and bad times, during periods of peace and during periods of war, during drought and unemployment, and during periods of prosperity. Furthermore, they have done it on a local and state level. Because of this fact they have retained control of their schools, and have decided on the local and state level what kind of schools they want their children to attend. They have hired their own teachers and administrators, and worked with them on a local level. They have had the kind of schools they wanted for their children. This has been done without undue hardship on the taxpayers of the school districts. Most school districts in America, today, are solvent and have satisfactory operating balances in their treasuries.

Teachers' salaries have been increased all over the country until, today, most teachers are receiving more than three times the salary they received before World War II. An example of the truth of this statement is the school system, which this writer superintends. Teachers' salaries in his community have been increased more than 300%, since 1940. New school buildings have also been constructed, all without bond issues or deficit financing. This same thing has been happening all over America. Fine new school buildings are being constructed and equipped in every state in the Union, and in communities of all sizes. They are being paid for by the people whose children attend them.

Strangely, however, there is a great clamor for Federal aid for education. This

movement is headed by the leaders of the National Education Association, and it is gaining momentum with the passing of time. Many educators are following the leadership of the N.E.A. One of the chief reasons they favor Federal aid is because they believe income from Washington would be painless and plentiful. Those who advocate Federal aid for education put out the almost completely fallacious argument that the local school districts can no longer afford to pay for their schools and that aid, of necessity, must come from Washington. They do this in spite of the fact that our Federal government is in infinitely worse condition, financially, than any school district in the United States. Assuming that the national debt is \$275,000,000,000, the school district with which this writer is connected is \$275,000,000,000—plus a comfortable operating balance—better off than the United States government. This is true in spite of the fact that a building program has just been completed, and another one on its way. The same can be said of most other school districts in Nebraska and the United States. Where school districts don't have the money with which to build buildings they seem able, and willing, to bond themselves for such construction. New school buildings all over America attest to this fact.

The proponents of Federal aid for education blandly argue that Federal money comes easy, and that it can be had without control from Washington. Both arguments are completely fallacious, and one would need to be almost completely naive to believe either. Federal money may be easy to spend, but it does not come any easier than any other kind of money. Every dollar that comes from Washington must first be earned and sent there by some American taxpayer. Henry Hazlitt, in an article appearing in the December 26, 1955, *NEWS-WEEK* Magazine, says: "The present ballyhoo for Federal aid to local schools is one more example of the delusion that Federal money comes out of a sort of Fourth Dimension, and doesn't really cost anybody anything."

Washington, itself, is not productive of wealth; it is only a spender of wealth. As an example of where Washington gets its money the school district represented by this writer, which employs 126 teachers and non-professional employees, sent more than \$50,000 of withholding tax money to Washington last year, and will send more than that amount this year. It is reasonable to assume that this amount exceeds, by four or five times, the amount paid by the same group of people in local property taxes.

It is also safe to assume that the dollars sent to Washington are spent less efficiently than the money spent at home. It is no secret that much of the money we send to Washington is wasted. Certainly, we have very little to say about how and where that money is spent. All we know for sure is that those who receive the money spend more than they receive. Our bureaucrats and politicians in Washington seem not to know how to handle money effectively. According to U. S. Senator Harry F. Byrd,* "The cold facts are that for twenty-one out of the last twenty-four years we have balanced the budget in only three; and these were more by accident than by design." Practically every school district in the United States has a better financial record than that. State and local debt is small, compared to the huge Federal debt. States and localities are now in a better position to pay for education than the Federal government. Should a few school districts in the United States be so impoverished as to be unable to educate their children they could turn to their own state governments for assistance, rather than the Federal government.

There would be more efficiency and less red tape than if they received aid from Washington. A good guess is that if we ever do receive Federal aid for education, the local taxpayer will send two or three dollars to Washington for each dollar he receives in return.

It must be realized, too, that it is absolutely impossible to separate the receiving of aid from accompanying Federal control. Furthermore, it SHOULD be impossible to receive money without some strings of control. No legislative assembly has the

right to spend, or give away, the taxpayers' money without controlling its use, to a large degree. One needs only to look at Federal aid in other fields to realize what will happen in the field of education if we ever accept Federal aid from Washington. The farmer who receives a subsidy is told how many acres he may plant of corn or wheat or whatever the crop may be. He is also told how he must store his grain and how, when and where he may sell it. If money is received for roads, the state or municipality is told where the roads shall go, and the type of construction which shall be used.

We have an excellent example of Federal aid for education, with accompanying control, in the field of High School Smith-Hughes Agriculture and Home Economics. For an insignificant amount of financial assistance from Washington, we are told a great many things. We are told how large the classes may be, the type of rooms and shops to be used, the amount of money to be spent per pupil, the length of the periods, and the amount of time each class must meet each day. The qualifications of the teacher are dictated to us. We are even told how many, and what conferences, the teacher shall attend each year. Inspectors and supervisors representing the state and federal government visit us at regular intervals to see that we are teaching Home Economics and Agriculture as they think those subjects should be taught. The assumption is that we are able and qualified to handle the supervision of all other courses in our schools, but we are not qualified to supervise courses for which we receive a small amount of Federal money. If this doesn't amount to Federal control, it's at least a reasonable facsimile thereof.

Dr. Ward G. Reeder, Professor of Education at Ohio State University, in his book *THE FUNDAMENTALS OF SCHOOL ADMINISTRATION* says: "For anyone to advocate Federal aid without Federal control is to advocate nonsense; a certain amount of Federal control has always followed Federal aid and, as the present writer believes, a certain amount of it should."

Raymond Moley, in an article appearing in the November 28, 1955, issue of *NEWS-WEEK*, quotes Dr. S. M. Brownell, now U. S. Commissioner of Education, as saying in 1939, "If Federal aid is to bring about better schools, it seems apparent that there must be some Federal control."

* Address delivered at 43rd Annual meeting Chamber of Commerce, of the United States, May 3, 1955.

The Chamber of Commerce of the United States expresses its views on the matter of Federal aid and control in the December 30, 1955, issue of *WASHINGTON REPORT*:

"If you assumed that the Federal government itself was opposed to control, you would still find that aid and control are inseparable.

"It would be absurd for the Federal government to make a grant without defining the purpose for which it is to be used. Definition would limit and describe these uses. That in itself is a form of control.

"In actuality, of course, the Federal government has no disposition to avoid control. You could hardly expect it to assume the responsibility for educational projects without assuring itself of the means of carrying that responsibility out.

"Nor could you expect it to exercise unselfish restraint in the use of its powers. The normal, human ambitions of officials who want to enhance their own positions make such restraint most improbable.

"Thus the case for Federal aid without Federal control reduces itself to wishful thinking."

Henry Hazlitt, in the *NEWSWEEK* article quoted earlier in this article, says: "The pressure for Federal aid to education, in sum, perfectly illustrated the delusion that funds appropriated by the Federal government are not really supplied by the voters of the states and localities, but come out of a sort of Fourth Dimension. The sad truth is that there is no magic in Federal aid; that everything has to be paid for; that if the Federal government helps to pay for local education it must end by controlling local education, and that states' rights will become a hollow shell."

It is the writer's opinion that it is essential for the welfare and survival of our democracy that the control of the schools of America be kept on a local and state level. If the Federal government ever takes over the support of schools, the educators and administrators of our nation's schools will become pawns in the hands of the politicians and bureaucrats. Our children will be the helpless victims of Federal bureaucrats. Political parties in control of the Federal government will be able to dictate what shall be taught in our schools, and who shall do the teaching. The first thing Hitler, Stalin, and Mussolini did, when they

took over the governments of their respective countries, was to take over the schools and inject their own theories into the teaching in the classrooms. It is easily conceivable that with Federal aid for education will come a system of Civil Service for teachers and school administrators, which will remove the last chance of the parent to have anything to say about the teaching of the child.

Federal aid to education would, further, unbalance an already overspent national budget. It would encourage more and more inflation and deficit spending. It appears to this writer that the most good can come to those in our classrooms if we can assure them of a sane and sound economy. We will do them no favor if we join the throng of "money-grabbers" who are continually descending upon Washington. We will serve them best if we operate within our budgets, under local control without dictation from irresponsible bureaucrats in Washington, who have demonstrated chiefly that they can spend money, that they cannot balance the budget, and who are not, in themselves, productive.

We can help prevent economic chaos, with its resulting social disorganization, if we do our part in trying to re-establish sound financing in Washington. The leaders of the National Education Association, in Washington, D. C., would do well to rethink their stand on Federal aid for the schools of America. They should weigh carefully the price we are to pay for aid from Washington. In the opinion of this writer, they would serve their membership better, and the children of America better, if they would carefully, and without prejudice, analyze the whole problem of school support. It might be that if they thought through the matter carefully they might realize that there is no Fourth Dimension from which funds can be secured from Washington, but that every dollar received in Washington must come from an American taxpayer, and that every dollar that leaves Washington must be accompanied by some degree of control.

We love freedom in America; let's not be guilty of giving up the freedom which has been ours, since the founding of our Republic. Let's not be guilty of loving the easy way so much that we are willing to sacrifice our freedom, and that of our

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Mary Hotchkiss Hoag

Narcissa Prentiss Whitman

1808—1958

A NEW BORN BABY cries in the wilderness.

On this, the sesqui-centennial anniversary of that birth, we would hearken again to those first wails, to the laughter and tears of the ensuing years.

One hundred fifty years ago, Prattsburg, parcels of land bought from the Pulteny Estate of Western New York, was only eight years removed from the primeval forest, still woods, a haven for song birds and wild animals, still reached over blazed trails. A few patches of cultivated acres, a new barn which served as a church, and the make-shift abodes of scattered settlers were the only concessions to civilization.

Tradition tells us that March 14, 1808 was a bleak and blustery day in Prattsburg, uninviting, but it marked the advent of an infant destined to become one of America's greatest women. The third child and the first girl of a family, later to number eight children, was born to Stephen and Clarissa Ward Prentiss.

The Prentiss family had come to Prattsburg in 1805 from Onondaga County, New York where Stephen Prentiss had married Clarissa Ward. He traced his ancestry back five generations to Henry Prentice who had emigrated from England and settled at Cambridge, Massachusetts about twenty years after the landing of the first Pilgrims at Plymouth.

From the first, their child was favored. Poetry was in her name, Narcissa. She grew in blonde and golden-haired beauty. Music filled her being. Her soprano voice was later to be described as "sweet as the chime of silver bells."

She was fortunate too beyond many of her remote neighbors in the type of home in which she began her life. Soon after his arrival in the frontier town, her father had erected a flour and saw mill beside a wandering creek at the foot of a hill which Narcissa came to call Pleasant Hill. Directly, he built a comfortable and charming clapboard house of seven rooms, upper

and lower halls, buttery, and woodshed which yet stands down by the stream that turned his mill wheels, and which since 1936 has been beautiful in its restoration.

Within the old walls one feels somewhat imbued with the spirit of Christian family fellowship as if some of the home atmosphere of the Prentiss family still clings. Culture flourished there too. Titles of books which they read aloud indicate profound thinking. One by one, the family joined the church, established in 1804, in Prattsburg. All of them were musical. Narcissa sang in the choir. The father, called Judge Prentiss, led the choir using an old wooden pitch pipe to set the pitch and occasionally tooting it to insure their keeping on it.

For a girl living in those days in a pioneer town, Narcissa received a good education. Beginning in a common school, she attended Franklin Academy when it opened its doors in 1824 at Prattsburg, and she continued her education in the famous Emma Willard Female Seminary at Troy, New York. Her teaching experience included rural schools and a kind of kindergarten, termed a School for Infants, which she conducted at Bath, New York.

Narcissa was the first girl baby to be baptized in her town. From girlhood, she devoted herself to church work under the inspirational leadership of her pastor. Early she evinced an interest in missions, and in 1824 she resolved to consecrate herself without reserve to the missionary cause, "Awaiting," as she said, "the leadings of Providence concerning me." This enthusiasm was strengthened by her hearing the missionary, Rev. Samuel Parker's, plea for workers to go to the Indians beyond the Rocky Mountains. Since Parker wasn't sure that women were wanted, he wrote an inquiry to the American Board of Missions: "Are females wanted? A Miss Narcissa Prentiss of Amity (where the Prentiss family had moved in 1833) is very anxious to go to the heathen. Her education is good—piety conspicuous—her

influence good. She will offer herself if it is needed."

Previously, in 1835, Missionary Parker, accompanied by Dr. Marcus Whitman, practicing physician in the hamlet of Wheeler, near Prattsburg, had made an exploratory trip into the Pacific Northwest. They had returned convinced that a pioneer mission should be established on the West Coast.

Meanwhile the Mission Board remained skeptical about the advisability of a white woman's crossing the Rockies whither none had ever been. Narcissa herself had written asking, "Are females wanted in the Lord's vineyard?"

Consent was finally obtained when it was learned that Narcissa was to be married to Dr. Whitman. Their marriage on February 18, 1836 in the Presbyterian Church of Angelica, New York, where the Prentisses had moved again in 1835, was quite different from the traditional wedding. Solemnity rather than merriment marked the occasion. The bride's gown was of black bombazine, and all of her family wore black. Only Narcissa's trousseau included several brightly-colored dresses to please the Indians. Among the guests was a Nez Percé Indian youth whom Dr. Whitman had brought back with him from the Oregon Territory. After the rites and a sermon, a closing hymn, "Yes, My Native Land I Love Thee" was sung. Many of the singers thinking of the departure of the young missionary were deeply affected, and one by one ceased to sustain the simply melody. Narcissa found herself singing quite alone:

"Scenes of sacred peace and pleasure,
Holy days and Sabbath bell,
Richest, brightest, sweetest treasure!
Can I say a last farewell?
Can I leave you,
Far in heathen lands to dwell?"

March 3, 1836 found the Whitmans on their way to the Oregon Territory, traveling by wagon, by sleigh, by boat, and on horseback. At Cincinnati, according to former agreement, they were joined by the Rev. and Mrs. Henry Spaulding, likewise of New York State, who were to work among the Nez Percés. Thus did two intrepid women, destined to become the first two white women to cross the Rocky Mountains, and two daring men initiate

the six months' journey through the perils of wild and uncharted lands.

If you will refer to last July's issue of this Magazine, you will read an enthralling narrative "Whitman of Oregon" in which also you will find a comprehensive geographical and historical background of the country traversed by the Whitmans and Spauldings.

In this article, which seeks to commemorate Narcissa Prentiss upon the 150th anniversary of her birth, only high lights of the trip and the Whitmans' eleven years in the Cayuse Indian Country will be noted.

To the former mistress of the old house, Clarissa Ward Prentiss, we owe the suggestion that her daughter, Narcissa, keep a chronicle of her trip. This volume-length diary and her voluminous letters afford an intimate glimpse of the years 1836-1847 and clear insight into her character. In addition, we have the word of her contemporaries that she was gifted in speech and particularly in prayer and song.

For a girl reared as carefully as Narcissa had been, not the least of her hardships must have been the food. Her diary is revealing. "We have plenty of dried buffalo meat which we have purchased from the Indians, and dry it is for me. I can scarcely eat it, it appears so filthy, but it will keep us alive and we ought to be thankful for it. We have had a few fish meals which relished well. Found no berries, neither have I found any of Ma's bread. If you knew how well I should relish even the driest morsel, you would save every piece carefully." The huge wooden hybrid "dough raiser" and table, still in the Prentiss house, attests to "Ma's" need for and use of this ancient kitchen equipment. Later Narcissa informed that mountain bread was simply coarse flour and water fried in buffalo grease.

On July 28th, she wrote, "One of the axle trees of the wagon broke today. I was a little rejoiced, for we women were in hopes they would leave it and have no more trouble with it; our rejoicing was in vain for this afternoon they are making a cart of the back wheels, and lashing the forward wheels to it, intending to take it through in some shape or other." This is only one of many evidences that Dr. Whitman did take the first wagon over the Rockies, thus blazing the way for the great overland emigrations of later days.

On August 7th, Narcissa confided to her diary: "Was there ever a journey like this performed where the sustaining hand of God has been so manifest every moment? Surely the children of Israel could not have been more sensible of the "pillar of cloud by day and the pillar of fire by night" than we have been of that Hand that has led us thus safely on."

They crossed the Snake River on August 13th. . . . "Two of the tallest horses carried Sister Spaulding and myself over. Husband had considerable difficulty in crossing with the cart. . . . I once thought that crossing streams would be the most dreaded part of the journey. . . . I can now cross the most difficult streams without fear. There is one manner of crossing which Husband has tried but I have not, neither do I wish to. "Take an elk skin and stretch it over you, spreading yourself as much as possible. Then let Indian women put you on the water; with cords in their mouths, they will swim and drag you over." "Always queenly in her deportment," according to a pioneer minister, one isn't surprised at Narcissa's reluctance to employ the method of transportation.

They reached Fort Walla Walla on September first and by early winter were comfortably settled in a new adobe house among the Cayuse Indians at Waiilatpui, "the place of the rye grass," about twenty-five miles from the present city of Walla Walla.

The mission prospered with grist mill, farm and orchard. Dr. Whitman strove to educate the Indians in these agricultural pursuits, the while he ministered to their sick, and carried the Christian message to them. Mrs. Whitman began at once to teach the Indian children and adults. Hers was the first home of the American type in what is now the State of Washington. To many Indian men and women, her homemaking was an illuminating example and an inspiration.

It is interesting to observe that these Indians proved so honest that Narcissa wrote home, "I can leave my clothes on the line all night, feeling as safe about them as I would in Prattsburg."

These were the years of Narcissa's motherhood. On her twenty-ninth birthday, a baby girl, Alice Clarissa, the first white child born in the Northwest to American parents, came to gladden the

hearts of the Whitmans and to be adored by the Cayuses. Tragedy entered when, at the age of two, she wandered to the river back of the house and was drowned.

Narcissa's courage is shown in a letter written several years later to one of her brothers: "I am now the mother of eleven children, seven Sager orphans whose parents died enroute to the Oregon Territory, and four half-breeds."

Narcissa Whitman was a talented writer and her articles began to appear in Christian publications. Because of her suggestions, by way of the printed page, for organizing women in various ways, she has been called the "Mother of Women's Clubs."

Almost incredible was the bravery she displayed when she consented to remain, unprotected, in the remote mission station during her husband's absence in 1842 and, moreover, to urge him to cross the continent to lay before the Mission Board problems which meant the future success or failure of the Mission at Waiilatpui. Of greater importance still was the necessity of his contacting President Tyler, beseeching him to hold the Oregon Territory, which his cabinet members are said to have valued at less than a pinch of snuff.

Surely, Whitman's determination to save this land bore the fruits of victory. Just as certainly, Narcissa's all-out cooperation was essential. Indomitable wills, resolute actions, and kind Providence triumphed over perils for both. In safety, she fled from Indian attack, he survived the dangerous winter's ride, and besides influencing the Mission Board to continue its support of the Indian work, carried out President Tyler's stipulation. Dr. Whitman must prove that the Territory was accessible for settlement. Unparalleled in American history was his consequent feat of recruiting and leading the great cavalcade of 875 emigrants, 111 wagons and about 2,000 horses and cattle, "The Whitman Wagon Train," across the plains and mountains to build new homes in the controversial region.

On July 23, 1836, Narcissa had written, "It is good to feel that God is all I want and all my righteousness, and if I had ten thousand lives, I would give them all to Him." For her, martyrdom was not too great a price to pay for years of Christian

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Illinois Aids Her Prospective Members

by Evelyn Cole Peters

National Vice Chairman, Membership

To everyone interested in promoting membership in the National Society, which should mean *every* member of the Society, it has become increasingly evident that few applicants know how to gather the data for their papers, how to organize and assemble it, and how to fill out papers correctly. For the past two or three years Illinois has therefore been pursuing a gratifying 5-point program of assistance for her prospective members.

1. Education and help through printed material has consisted of brochures and mimeographed instructions and suggestions. These were sent to chapter regents, registrars and membership chairmen so that they could better assist the chapter applicants. Chapters were urged to study the D.A.R. Handbook, and to send to Washington for the reprint of our magazine article, "Genealogical Research for D.A.R.," and for all pamphlets put out by the Registrar General's office on similar subjects. This year, chapter workers have found the new booklet on, "Requirements For and Preparation of Application Papers," particularly helpful. The importance of State Directories bearing ancestor indices was mentioned. Illinois' new directory will carry names of approximately 1500 Revolutionary ancestors.

The State Registrar is compiling an "Index to County Researchers in the State of Illinois," which will list the counties, give the date of organization, the parent county or counties, the county seat, and the name and address of someone who will, with or without remuneration look up wills, marriage records, cemetery records, etc. Chapter regents have been asked to send the names of researchers who have done acceptable work for a member of the Society, but the Index will make it clear that we cannot be responsible for arrangements (which must be made direct between client and researcher), nor for the service rendered. The index is not compiled for the general public, lest our generous researchers within the Society be imposed upon.

2. Verbal education and encouragement has been given by state officers and chairmen at chapter and division meetings throughout the state. During the recent month of June the State Registrar conducted in her home a weekly seminar on genealogical research for chapter workers. All those helping applicants were urged to attend and the response was excellent in spite of very hot weather.

3. Help through correspondence has been given, particularly to those chapters downstate which are distant from big libraries. The State Membership Chairman, the Registrar, and now the members of the new Lineage Research Committee under Mrs. Ralph Knouf are giving advice for further research and the offer to look up in Newberry Library specific items such as a service record or a line in a given Family History. It is made clear that extensive research must be left the applicant, chapter workers or a professional genealogist; and that we cannot help with supplementals unless they will open lines for specified new applicants. Many papers given up by applicants and chapter personnel have been brought to completion through our help and suggestions. To avoid masses of unorganized material, state workers insist that data be sent to them on one of the five cent 6-generation ancestral charts, and that applicants type or print all data for which they have PROOF, in ink . . . using pencil for unproven material. Full names of children and all places of residence are requested. Often a difficult line can be replaced by one more easily completed.

4. Private conferences between applicants and *informed* chapter workers are urged, so that novices will know what they lack and where to look for missing data. State workers have also given such conferences on difficult papers.

5. Weekly *Library Workshops* have probably been the most valuable aid to prospective members, and have served to educate chapter workers as well, since the

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Anne M. Stommel

Inside the Textbook Covers

HISTORY is back in our schools! At least that's what I thought when I heard that 9th Grade High School pupils in Long Branch, New Jersey take a course titled "History"—not "social studies" nor "Contemporary Living" but HISTORY. Then I had a chance to look at their history text book. Through this book, I discovered that our children are not learning history; and further, they are not being exposed even to sound educational practices. The history course is "history" in name alone—so called perhaps as a device to pacify parents and taxpayers who demand that "history" be taught in our schools.

Man's Story was published in 1951 by Scott, Foresman and Company and consists of 768 pages. Written by T. Walter Wallbank, under the general editorial direction of I. James Quillen of the "liberal" and now defunct Bureau for Intercultural Education, it covers civilization from the Stone Age to the United Nations with a continuous commentary relating past events to the present and future. Therein may lie its major fault—it is too all encompassing for 13-15 year old children. It does not subdivide past events into digestible stages—ancient, medieval and modern—with one stage for each year of High School. It does not present facts which, once learned, may form the basis of individual opinions in later life. It presents only *certain* facts, colored in such a way as to lead to only *certain* opinions. It is *attitude building* rather than *educational*. The slant of *Man's Story* can be found on the inside back cover where a chart of civilizations leads to a block containing the question: "APPROACHING ONE WORLD IN CULTURE—HOW FAR FROM ONE WORLD IN PEACE?"

The importance of text books cannot be overestimated. They are the single, greatest determinant—far more than exhibits, visual aids, and the teacher's guidance—in as much as they are the final and major reference. Even more, text books introduce a child to *books* in general, thus largely forming their attitudes toward reading matter.

Parents and taxpayers therefore have a civic duty to know what is inside text books. Let's make it clear from the start that this is not "bookburning" nor "censorship" in the accepted sense. Actually in preparing a text book, the author himself is the primary censor. He censors the text by the facts he leaves out as well as by those he includes. In addition some authors censor text books by their *interpretations* of the facts, the *conclusions* they draw from the facts, and the *solutions* they propose. Publishers in effect censor text books by printing only certain ones. Educational associations censor text books by promoting certain authors, endorsing certain publishers and influencing Boards of Education. The question then is not, "Do we want censorship?" but rather "Who's going to do the censoring?" Certainly the parents and taxpayers should acquaint themselves with the material inside text book covers.

The text book under discussion, *Man's Story*, rates very poorly as a text book—a text book being defined as "a manual of instruction." Although issued to 13-15 year old children, it is not aimed at a particular age level or state of educational development. The following suggestions for further study and discussion are picked at random from the end of several chapters. It is clear that while some are for grade-school level, others are for college or graduate level; one type could only confuse high school pupils, while the other could only insult the intelligence of college students:

Page 167: "Where are the 'serfs' in the world today? A recent book bears the title, 'The Road to Serfdom.' What is its major theme?"

Page 356: "Draw a boat from which boxes are being thrown overboard. On each box place the name of a superstition or untruth which was thrown overboard between 1500 and 1800."

Page 410: "Draw a cartoon depicting the United States holding up the Monroe Doctrine as a 'keep out' sign."

Page 486: "A challenging United Nations document begins: UNIVERSAL DECLARATION OF HUMAN RIGHTS."

a. Analyze the complete copy in this book for comparisons with the great declarations and programs in this chapter and chapter 18.

b. Speak about this document before local civic groups.

Most of these suggestions do not encourage a scholarly approach to learning; they do not relate to the subject being studied; they are not based on the preceding text. We can only conclude that their purpose is to take up space and fill pages. (Keep in mind that *Man's Story* is used for 13-15 year-old children.) For example, "The Road to Serfdom," referred to in the first item quoted above, is not identified in any way except by title. It is not mentioned anywhere else in the text or references. How is the 13-15 year old child to know that the author is Friederich Hayek (I presume this is the book referred to)? How could such a child be expected to read this economic treatise with any comprehension at all, much less know its major themes? The only connection he could presumably make is that the letters S-E-R-F appear in the question and in the title of the book. He could only be confused as to why such a question should be in his textbook and puzzled as to how it would help him learn about the theme of the preceding chapter.

And the suggestions at the end of the chapters are not the only instance of confused presentation. The book is disorganized throughout. Perhaps this is because the author tries to do too much. He does not confine the book to one subject—history. In an attempt to present a "world outlook" on everything, he crams in every conceivable bit of information—jumping in an unrelated way from geography to religion, from economics to architecture, from immigration to science, from exploration to farming, to wars and back again. If the preceding subjects were treated soundly, there would be few grounds for argument. But again, only selected aspects are presented as a springboard for bringing in the author's major purpose of tying in all the past with the "inevitable" political philosophy of ONE WORLD. We can understand intellectual incompetence, but we cannot tolerate psychological sabotage! To illustrate how *Man's Story* presents not history, but one side of history, the following excerpts are given.

Religion

Page 54: "Our Heritage from the Hebrews"

Most important of all the little groups of people were the Hebrews. . . . Following their conquest by the Assyrians and Babylonians, the Hebrews did not again establish their independent state until 1948 A.D. . . . The sacred law of the Jews, especially the Ten Commandments of Moses, has wielded more influence in the Western World than any other code. . . . Finally the Old Testament has so influenced the thoughts of men that unconsciously the phraseology of the Bible is used daily in our speech and literature. We constantly come across 'the apple of one's eye,' 'Eat, drink and be merry,' 'Put not your trust in princes,' and 'a still small voice.'"

Page 63: "Summarize 'Our Heritage from the Hebrews.'"

Page 64: "Special topic to investigate: the making of modern Israel."

Page 98: "The reign of Tiberius is best remembered now for the crucifixion of Jesus of Nazareth. . . . The most infamous emperor may have been the cruel mad Nero, who murdered his mother and his wife and carried out the first terrible persecution of the Christians after Rome was ravaged by a great fire (which the Christians were charged with having started)."

Page 136: "Christianity's Victory was a triumph over persecution . . . was based on comforting beliefs and superb organization."

Here the educationists—the advocates of NO RELIGION IN THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS—bring in a one-sided approach to religion "through the back door." If religion is discussed, and Judaism and Christianity are assumed to be our "major faiths," why doesn't the author give the same weight and treatment to both? With a section captioned, "Our Heritage from the Hebrews," why not a similar section captioned, "Our Heritage from the Christians." And why ignore the contributions of the classical world entirely? Greek and Roman roots form 75 percent of the English language; so dominant are both roots in scientific terminology that our latest defense weapons bear such names as "Nike," "Ajax" and "Hercules."

And incidentally, the *Old Testament* is not the Bible; the New Testament is in it too. Speaking of codes, why omit the Code of Hammurabi or the Napoleonic Code?

Actually neither is even mentioned in *Man's Story*.

The emphasis on modern Israel detracts from concentrating on the period from 4000—350 B. C. (the expressed theme of this portion of the book) and destroys the one semblance of order. There is not even *chronological* order! Early Christianity is brushed over, merely mentioned in passing in a discussion of the Roman Empire (Christianity triumphed because of superb organization).

Social and Economic Status

Page 166: "How do you account for the privileged position of medieval nobility? Upon what is 'privilege' based today?"

Page 295: "Check the *Reader's Guide to Periodical Literature* for an eyewitness account of any recent riot. Note the similarities between such emotional upheavals and the excesses of the wars over religious differences."

Page 356: "Why did the Age of Reason naturally follow the development of the scientific method? . . . Is it an important issue today that scientists have freedom to criticize or discredit beliefs that have been accepted for a long time?"

Page 365: "Old traditions and emphasis upon family and social class were less important in the Colonies than in England."

Page 378: "In France, however, the poor city laborers and country peasants pushed ahead to make government by the people, means government by all the people, not just the wealthy bourgeoisie."

Page 392: "The United States' achievements (1783 to about 1900) . . . showed the world new heights in democratic government, personal liberty and comfortable living for the common people."

Page 410: "What problem has South Africa had which is similar to one faced by the United States since 1865?"

Page 465: "In recent years the majority of people have shown their belief that democracy must give the people some rights in the business of making their living. Among these economic rights are a reasonably good wage, compensation in the case of physical injuries received at work, and social security programs which offer such benefits as unemployment insurance, sickness benefits and old-age pensions. While democracy need not guarantee everyone equal income, wealth and social standing,

it should provide an equal opportunity for these things, and in addition, a certain amount of security."

Page 485: "Why do 'social democracy' and 'economic democracy' lag so far behind 'political democracy'? Why are changes fought so bitterly everywhere—if 'change is inevitable'? Identify specific forces (local, state, national and international) which prevent democracy from becoming fully victorious."

Page 542: "Flaws in the Modern Pattern, Social Unrest and War. . . One of the most serious trends was the rise of discontent among the common people against the evils of industrialism."

The above excerpts are examples of how the author interprets most historical events in the light of social and economic equality. He then equates social and economic equality with "democracy," and the student no longer has the concept of democracy as political alone—he never hears about a representative republic. Privilege becomes a dirty word, so do the terms: wealth, tradition, family, social class and industry. Religious and racial differences should not be recognized. Laborers and rural workers are down-trodden. The world owes everyone a living—above all, "democracy" (which everyone wants) should provide economic rights: a good wage, worker's compensation, old-age pensions, and a "certain amount of security" (however that can be defined). Nowhere is there an honest presentation of the true causes of inequality—differences in interests and abilities; differences in needs; differences in the amount of effort exerted and in the contributions made to society by some people as compared to that of others. *Man's Story* does not present a factual history at all—it is a slanted social and economic commentary with a strong Marxist bias.

Immigration

Page 365: "Also many colonists were not even of English stock for streams of immigrants had come from Germany, Holland, France and Ireland. America was already becoming a melting pot of nationalities."

Page 410: "Can you discover any similarities between the peoples who first populated Australia and some of those who came to Virginia and Georgia?"

Page 410: "On an outline map of the United States draw figures to represent the various nationalities migrating to the United States. Try to determine where most of these immigrants went and place them in the proper locations."

Immigration is not treated as such but a definite pattern emerges to shape the child's attitudes about United States' Immigration Policy. First of all, he discovers that America has been a "melting pot" since its earliest days. Presumably, it should be as simple to blend different nationalities today as it was 200 years ago. Nothing is said about the fact that, for the most part, those who populated the Colonies were all of a similar Northern European Christian culture although from different nations, and that it is a different matter to be an indiscriminate "melting pot" for the whole world's peoples with their completely differing customs in religion, politics, economics and so on.

The only reference to the character of the people populating the Colonies is the question about those who came to Virginia and Georgia. Since the text doesn't mention anything about the settlement of Virginia and Georgia, let's see what it says about Australia. (Confusing? So is *Man's Story*!) On page 399, we find the following statement: "Many of the convicts sent to Australia were not really criminals but debtors unable to pay their debts or men guilty of minor offenses. After a term of imprisonment many convicts were given their own land and joined the voluntary settlers in working to develop their new homes." Thus if a child *could* find the answer to the "loaded" question in his text, he would be left with the impression that the early settlers of Virginia and Georgia were a "bunch of convicts."

Now for the last excerpt cited: This is a mean question to present to a child; and it would require a lot of prodding by a teacher oriented to the author's point of view to draw out the desired conclusion. Naturally, the author does not wish to emphasize the contribution of the early settlers from Northern Europe. He infers that all the nationalities—from China, Japan, India, Africa, South America, Southern and Eastern Europe—should be traced upon the map. Why should he tell a child to *try* to determine where they went, when he obviously wants the child to con-

clude that we no longer can distinguish where they went as they followed the English convicts!

The United States of America:

This topic calls for a slightly different presentation—a playing down of the United States in order to encourage a "world outlook" as indicated in his treatment of our War of Independence. "The Colonies at War: 1775-1783" appears in one column that runs from page 367 to 368—less than a page devoted to it out of 768 pages! No mention of the underlying causes; no mention even of George Washington. In contrast, the French Revolution, which follows immediately, runs to many pages. Take the statement on page 378: "In France, *however*, the poor city laborers and country peasants pushed ahead to make government by the people mean government by *all* the people, not just the wealthy bourgeoisie." (The word "bourgeoisie" is part of the most used Marxist vocabulary). With such an unbalanced study of the American and French Revolutions, the American would not hold much weight in the following group exercise:

Page 381: "Select another panel to discuss which revolution seemed to bring about the greatest degree of democracy."

To make it doubly certain that the students of *Man's Story* do not escape a socialist, world outlook, the author sprinkles his reference notes heavily with persons and sources which have been amply documented as having subversive connections. Thus:

Page 206: "Gaer, Joseph. How the Great Religions Began. McBride, 1929."

Joseph Gaer was born Eli Fishman in Bessarabia. He headed the publicity division of the National Citizens Political Action Committee, an organization fully documented in government reports as Communist-run. At the time Gaer was active in its affairs, it was managed by three documented Communists: John Abt, Lee Pressman and Nathan Witt.

Page 382: "Fast, Howard. Citizen Tom Paine. Duell, 1943."

Howard Fast is a documented and admitted Communist whose books were on sale at the Communist bookshops. HE WAS at the height of his COMMUNIST career in 1943. In recent months, he has

claimed to have broken with the Communist Party.

Page 486: "Lattimore, Owen and Eleanor. Making of Modern China. 1944." Both the Lattimores have figured innumerable times in the investigation into the Institute of Pacific Relations to which they both belong. The IPR influenced our foreign policy so that the China mainland was handed over to the Chinese Communists.

"Brandon Films"—Brandon Films, Inc., 1600 Broadway, N. Y., 19.

This film outfit is documented in government reports as having advertised in the Daily Worker. The most notorious film it distributes is the Brotherhood of Man, written by a Communist, Ring Lardner, Jr., who served a federal jail sentence as one of the Hollywood Ten. The film is based on a Public Affairs Pamphlet co-authored by two documented Communists, Dr. Ruth Benedict and Dr. Gene Weltfish.

Also recommended are the International Film Foundation whose director, Julien Bryan has been exposed in the American Legion's Firing Line; and Teaching Film Custodians which distribute condensed versions of Hollywood films, particularly of strong propaganda import. Charles F. Hoban in *Focus on Learning*. American Council on Education, 1941, describes how these excerpts are selected as "leading to crisis." In other words, the films are not so much educational as "attitude forming" propaganda.

It is obvious, then, that *Man's Story* is not objective history; and the child does not have the ability to judge its total intent. It is just as obvious that parent and taxpayer have an inescapable obligation to challenge such textbooks, both as to method and as to content. The following check list may be helpful in evaluating such alleged textbooks:

1. Is it clearly written? Are ideas presented in an orderly fashion?

2. Do different parts relate to each other? Can answers to questions at the end of a chapter actually be found in the preceding text, or are the questions just thrown in for indoctrination or to take up space?
3. Is it interesting? Does it inspire the reader to appreciate the printed work and to turn to books for enlightenment and enjoyment; or does it lead only to confusion, boredom or distaste?
4. Does it concentrate on facts? Do the facts present both sides of a question, or are only author-selected and emphasized facts used to color opinions in such a way as to lead to only one conclusion?
5. Is it education in the root sense, or indoctrination?
6. Is it confined to the subject indicated by the title? Will it lead to a realization that knowledge is divided into recognizable subject areas such as history, geography and the natural sciences, or will it lead to conglomerate, "fuzzy" thinking?
7. Do suggested references actually relate to the subject matter? Or do they put over an "angle"?
8. What is the over-all "slant" of the textbook? What is the over-all result? Will it create American Citizens or World Citizens, or international Marxists?

Anne M. Stommel is Treasurer and Program Chairman of Old Topanemus Chapter of New Jersey, and this article was written for her chapter's contribution to the Historian's project of reviewing textbooks. In this she has endeavored to sharpen the Daughters' awareness of what to look for and how to analyze the techniques employed.

Miss Stommel is a graduate of Vassar College where she majored in education with special emphasis on audio-visual aids. In 1953 she gave testimony before the Senate Internal Security Subcommittee on the methods used by a Communist core within the New York City school system to indoctrinate teachers in the application of "intercultural education." Her revelations got nation-wide publicity. In 1957 she was one of the organizing members of Old Topanemus Chapter, Interlaken, N. J.

Mrs. Jane Caldwell (Arthur Trescott) Davis of Jane Bain Chapter, Ohio, passed away February 14, 1958. She served as State Vice Regent of Ohio from 1953 to 1956, and was elected State Regent of Ohio in 1956, which office she held at the time of her death.

Oregon Pioneer History Preserved for Posterity

by Mildred C. Farrell (Mrs. T. S.)

LAKEVIEW, OREGON, is a "last frontier" town where the yearly round-up is a big event. It was settled by venturesome people who did not mind leaving their comfortable homes and starting again to win a better living. The emigrants who left Ohio, Missouri, and other states came west in covered wagons and settled the garden spots in Washington, Oregon, and California. But as these first settlements filled up, the more venturesome settlers sought out large ranch areas on the high desert. James Foster who emigrated to the Willamette Valley in 1846, moved his cattle to Summer Lake in 1871, and in 1873 his family moved to Summer Lake. Here he raised stock and specialized in raising race horses. He raised a large family and one daughter, Lulu, loved the family heirlooms and when she had been married many years to D. C. Schminck, she and he became the proud owners of a remarkable collection of dishes, cooking utensils, furniture and many other items that had belonged to the family or to friends. By 1936, Mr. and Mrs. Schminck had a collection that was of interest to the public and so they opened their private museum to the public free of charge. However, the museum is seen by appointment, as both Mr. and Mrs. Schminck are in their 80's.

The simple, homely ways of the life of the emigrants should be appreciated with reverence and understanding. Here in the West, of course, there are no Revolutionary shrines and only a few Civil War relics that have drifted west along with the great pioneer movement to new lands that preceded and followed the Civil War.

Mr. and Mrs. Schminck have preserved the memory of this later movement of the American people westward by collecting the possessions of those pioneers. They have preserved the knowledge of the pioneer way of life of early Oregon in their museum at Lakeview, Oregon.



Mr. and Mrs. Schminck

Both of Mrs. Schminck's parents came from families that took the great and adventurous trip in covered wagons across the United States to the West. Her mother, Elizabeth Currier, came with her brother, Manuel Currier, and her sister and brother-in-law, Mr. and Mrs. A. L. Humphrey, in 1846. Mr. Humphrey was to become the first representative in the legislature from Benton County, Oregon. Mrs. Schminck's grandfather, Andrew Foster, came with his wife, Elizabeth in 1845. In the Schminck museum there is a small well-worn rawhide bottomed chair that sat in the Foster covered wagon. The legs had been cut off a few inches so that the chair would fit better into the wagon box. In it rested Mrs. Andrew Foster, a weary mother, as she rode along the Oregon trail in a covered wagon.

When Mrs. Schminck's mother, Elizabeth Currier, a girl of 14 years made the

trip, she saw a little girl die on the trail and she saw that girl buried with little ceremony. Her heart was so touched that she cut a beaded rose from her beautifully beaded bag and placed it on the grave, the only flower for the small girl's grave. This beaded bag is in the Schminck museum with the small hole neatly mended where the beaded rose had been.

Many people upon seeing the collection have donated their family heirlooms and the Schmincks have faithfully labelled each item with the donor's name and have made a record of the history of the article.

One elderly lady was so impressed with the collection that she said there should be some old dolls in the collection and that she had a black hair china head doll with cloth hands and feet that she had received in 1889, and a blond hair china head doll with china hands and feet that had been given to her in 1898, and that these dolls should be added to the museum. Both of these dolls are dressed in their original dresses, one dress being of lawn with yellow and brown design and the other is dressed in a percale dress with pink design on a white background.

When Mrs. Schminck received these dolls she added the dolls and doll furniture and dishes that had belonged to her niece, little Allie Klippel. Visitors have continued to donate dolls, many of them having to be given bodies arms, or legs or both and sometimes heads. Mrs. Schminck has restored these dolls and dressed them in styles ranging from 1862 to 1880. There are about eighty-four dolls in the collection now.

Mrs. Schminck believes the oldest doll she has, to be a china head doll about five inches tall with black hair. Mrs. Schminck's oldest sister was born in 1860, and this doll was played with by her for many years. In 1882 she gave the doll to Mrs. Schminck. It has its original clothes.

There are several kinds of bisque dolls—some made in Germany and some in France. There is a Queen Louise doll made to represent Prussia's favorite queen and is at least 80 years old. This twenty-one inch tall doll is dressed in royal blue velvet with strands of pearls encircling her neck. Probably the most beautiful doll in the collection is a seventeen inch black china head doll dressed in green satin with black lace over the satin. The smallest

doll is three inches tall and the largest doll is thirty-four inches tall, and is dressed in the donor's little girl dress in its original size. One doll is known as the suitcase doll because she was found in an old suitcase that seemed to belong to nobody. She is small and quaint, made of bisque with a blue bisque ribbon on the left side of her head. She has some of her original clothes. Mrs. Leo Hanks who has made years of study in dressing dolls authentically in period styles, donated a doll dressed in the styles of the 1850's. A Simon Hedberg doll, known as a German Bisque, was given by a friend because Mrs. Schminck must have a doll in her collection with pierced ears and earrings. There are many novelty dolls such as the celluloid powder doll used for sprinkling talcum powder. There is a three-faced doll and a baby doll made of bisque. All of the dolls dressed by Mrs. Schminck represent some style taken from Godey's pictures and they are elegant dolls dressed in silks and satins and lace. Many of the bisque dolls had paper mache bodies, but there is one doll whose body is described as being made of sticks and feathers. It is hard to understand, but it can be clearly seen that the feet and legs are carved from wood or sticks.

The dolls are only a very small part of the museum. Hardly a week passes but someone either sends or brings something of historical value to the museum. Some day this museum will belong to the Daughters of the American Revolution, and we hope it will be given the loving care that the Schmincks bestowed upon it.

When the State Regent for Oregon visits Lakeview, she has a time consuming journey because Lake View Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution is quite isolated, and the only transportation from Klamath Falls to Lakeview is by bus. The bus stops at every station and the trip takes several hours. Eulalona Chapter at Klamath Falls is the closest chapter to Lake View Chapter.

1958 C.A.R. CONVENTION

Thursday and Friday, April 17 and 18, Sr. National Board of Management, 9 a.m., National Officers Club Room, North Wing, Constitution Hall, 2nd floor.

Saturday, April 19, National Convention, Mayflower Hotel.

Sunday, April 20, Pilgrimage.

Sixty-seventh Continental Congress

by Mrs. Ashmead White

Chairman, Congress Program Committee

THE Sixty-seventh Continental Congress will open Monday evening, April fourteenth. At half past eight o'clock, when the Assembly Call sounds, members in attendance will view one of the most impressive and inspiring ceremonies in this country.

Down the center aisle of beautiful Constitution Hall, through a double line of Pages dressed in white, National Officers will march, preceded by the flags of the states and foreign countries where D.A.R. chapters are located, with the Stars and Stripes and the banner of our Society in the forefront.

During the week outstanding speakers will be on the program, many of them bringing messages to supplement the reports of the achievements of the National Society during the past year. The United States Marine, Navy and Air Force bands will present evening concerts and musical interludes have been arranged.

On Sunday afternoon, April thirteenth, at half past two o'clock, Mrs. Bruce L. Canaga, Chaplain General, will conduct a Memorial Service.

A dinner for gentlemen only has been arranged for half past six o'clock, Monday evening, in the Jefferson Room of the Mayflower Hotel. Reservations may be made before April 8 with Mr. Grahame Smallwood, 1026 17th Street, Washington 6, D. C. Dress is informal. Tickets, \$6.00 each.

On Tuesday afternoon, from two until half past three o'clock, the White House will be open to members of the Society. Members will be admitted to the East Entrance upon showing a D.A.R. insignia pin or a Congress badge. Members are cordially invited to enjoy this tour of the President's Mansion.

The National Defense Meeting will be held Tuesday evening. That same evening at the Hotel Mayflower, a Ball will be given for the Pages. State Regents will report on Wednesday evening followed by nomina-

tions for Vice Presidents General. An interesting program is being arranged for Thursday evening.

The annual banquet will be at the Mayflower Hotel on Friday evening.

More than a thousand members, including Pages, will be working during Continental Congress in an effort to make your week in Washington a most rewarding and happy experience.

Sixty-seventh Continental Congress

NATIONAL COMMITTEES

AMERICAN INDIANS: Meeting, Monday, April 14, 3 p.m., National Board Room, Memorial Continental Hall, 2nd floor. Senator Barry Goldwater of Arizona will be main speaker. There will be a round table discussion.

AMERICAN MUSIC: Meeting, Monday, April 14, 10 a.m., Mayflower Hotel, Virginia Room. Information before Congress: Mrs. Marvin L. Reynolds, Hartsville, S. C. During Congress: Mrs. Marvin L. Reynolds, Mayflower Hotel.

AMERICANISM & D.A.R. MANUAL FOR CITIZENSHIP: Meeting, Monday, April 14, 1:30 p.m., Mayflower Hotel, Maryland Room.

APPROVED SCHOOLS: Luncheon and meeting, Monday, April 14, 12 noon, Mayflower Hotel, State Room, \$4.00 including gratuities. Res.: Send check to Mrs. Anna B. Sandt, 6813 Brookville Rd., Chevy Chase 15, Maryland. No tickets mailed—may be picked up at door of State Room. Tickets during Congress Monday, April 14, at table near Approved Schools Booth until 10:30 a.m. Everyone welcome—do not have to be connected with Committee.

COMMUNITY SERVICE: Meeting, Monday, April 14, 10 a.m., C.A.R. Board Room, Memorial Continental Hall, 3rd floor. Meeting will be for information. If Chairmen cannot attend, please send representative.

CONSERVATION: Meeting, Monday, April 14, 9 a.m., Assembly Room, 2nd floor. Administration Bldg.

D.A.R. COMMITTEE ON C.A.R.: Meeting, Tuesday, April 15, 10 a.m., C.A.R. Board Room, Memorial Continental Hall, 3rd floor. All State and Vice Chairmen.

D.A.R. GOOD CITIZENS: Meeting, Monday, April 14, 10 a.m., Indiana Room, 3rd floor, Administration Bldg.

D.A.R. MAGAZINE: Advertising Meeting, Tuesday, April 15, 8 a.m., Assembly Room, 2nd floor, Administration Bldg.

D.A.R. MUSEUM: Meeting, Monday, April 14, 11 a.m., National Officers Club Room, 2nd floor, Constitution Hall Building, North wing.

GENEALOGICAL RECORDS: Meeting, Tuesday, April 15, 2 to 4 p.m., National Officers Club Room. All interested in genealogical records invited to attend.

HONOR ROLL: Meeting, Monday, April 14, 11 a.m., Americana Room, Historian General's Office, 2nd floor, Administration Bldg.

INSIGNIA: Meeting, Thursday, April 17, 8:45 a.m., Assembly Room. First Insignia Conference. Everyone invited. Mr. Frank Harmer, speaker. Exhibits of official pins.

JUNIOR AMERICAN CITIZENS: Tea and Round Table, Monday, April 14, 2 to 4 p.m., D.C. D.A.R. Chapter House, 1732 Mass. Ave., N.W. All interested in J.A.C. are welcome. No tickets. Hostess: Mrs. Nelson Budd.

MEMBERSHIP: Meeting with Registrar General, Tuesday, April 15, 8 a.m., National Officers Club Room.

MOTION PICTURE: JOINT BREAKFAST with Program, Radio and TV, Wednesday, April 16, 7:30 a.m., Mayflower Hotel, East Room—price \$3.25. Tickets before Congress: Mrs. Don G. Harmer, 3542 S Street, N.W., Washington 7, D.C. During Congress: D Street Lobby—Constitution Hall—next to Banquet ticket table.

NATIONAL DEFENSE: Meetings, Monday, April 14, 2:45 p.m., National Officers Club Room. Everyone invited. Wednesday, April 16, 12 noon, National Board Room, Memorial Continental Hall. This latter meeting is for State Chairmen of National Defense and State Regents only.

PROGRAM: JOINT BREAKFAST with Motion Picture, Radio and TV, Wednesday, April 16, 7:30 a.m., Mayflower Hotel, East Room—price \$3.25. Tickets before Congress: Mrs. C. E. Turner, 4606 Norwood Drive, Chevy Chase 15, Maryland. During Congress: D Street Lobby—Constitution Hall—next to Banquet ticket table.

PRESS RELATIONS: Meeting, Wednesday, April 16, 8:15 a.m., National Board Room, Memorial Continental Hall Bldg. For Press Relation Chairmen and all members interested in Press Relations.

RADIO & TELEVISION: JOINT BREAKFAST with Motion Picture & Program, Wednesday, April 16, 7:30 a.m., Mayflower Hotel, East Room—price \$3.25. Tickets before Congress: Radio & Television Office. During Congress: D Street Lobby—Constitution Hall—next to Banquet ticket table.

RESOLUTIONS: Meetings, Wednesday, April 9 through Friday, April 11, 9 a.m., Assembly Room; Saturday, April 12 through Congress, 9 a.m., National Officers Club Board Room.

TRANSPORTATION: Meeting, Monday, April 14, 3 p.m., C.A.R. Board Room, Memorial Continental Hall Bldg. To get acquainted—get suggestions and opinions. Awards to be made from platform during the meetings.

At Congress
Gifts, Novelties, Candy
Lounge, Constitution Hall

Visit
National Committee Exhibits
Assembly Room

NATIONAL OFFICERS

CHAPLAIN GENERAL: Breakfast, Sunday, April 13, 8 a.m., Mayflower Hotel, Chinese Room—\$3.75. Tickets before Congress: Mrs. R. Ladd, 8815 Reading Road, Silver Spring, Maryland. No reservations accepted after March 31.

LIBRARIAN GENERAL: Meeting, Monday, April 14, 10 a.m., National Board Room, Memorial Continental Hall Bldg. Speaker: Mr. Henry J. Dubester, Chief, General Reference & Bibliography Division, Library of Congress.

REGISTRAR GENERAL: Meeting with Membership Committee, Tuesday, April 15, 8 a.m., National Officers Club Room.

TREASURER GENERAL: Meeting, Wednesday, April 16, 8 a.m., National Officers Club Room. For State and Chapter Treasurers and all others interested.

CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEES

HOSPITALITY: Meetings, Saturday and Monday, April 12 and 14, 10:30 a.m., President General's Reception Room.

HOUSE: Meeting, Monday, April 14, 9 a.m., Constitution Hall.

MARSHALL: Meeting, Monday, April 14, 10:30 a.m., Platform Committee Room, Rear of Stage, D Street Side; breakfast, Monday, April 14, 8 a.m., Mayflower Hotel, Potomac Room.

PAGE: Meeting, Monday, April 14, 2 p.m., Constitution Hall. Page Registration, Page's Room, Monday, April 14, 12:30 to 1:30 p.m.

PLATFORM: Meeting, Monday, April 14, 11:30 a.m., Platform, Constitution Hall.

PRESIDENT GENERAL'S RECEPTION ROOM: Meeting, Monday, April 14, 2 p.m., President General's Reception Room.

PROGRAM: Meeting, Friday, April 11, 2:30 p.m., C.A.R. Board Room, Memorial Continental Hall Bldg.

REGISTRATION LINE: Meeting, Friday, April 11, 10:30 a.m., O'Byrne Room.

TELLERS: Meeting, Monday, April 14, 11:30 a.m., C.A.R. Board Room, Memorial Continental Hall Bldg.

SPECIAL AND ADMINISTRATIVE COMMITTEES

APPROVED SCHOOLS SURVEY: Breakfast and meeting, Monday, April 14, 8:30 a.m., Mayflower Hotel, Williamsburg Room. Given by National Chairman for members of Committee and guests.

AUDITING: Meeting, Thursday, April 10, 1:30 p.m., Catalogue Room.

NATIONAL CHAIRMEN'S ASSOCIATION: Breakfast, Sunday, April 13, 8:30 a.m., Mayflower Hotel East Room—\$4.00. Tickets at door of the East Room, Mayflower Hotel.

NATIONAL OFFICERS CLUB: Executive, Thursday, April 10, National Officers Club Board Room. Annual Meeting, Friday, April 11, 10 a.m., National Officers Club Room. Dinner, Saturday, April 12, 7 p.m., Mayflower Hotel.

OVERSEAS UNIT: Luncheon, Tuesday, April 15, 1 p.m., Kennedy-Warren Hotel. Reservations: Mrs. H. Hoover Hanger, Kennedy-Warren, Connecticut Avenue, N.W., Washington, D. C.

SPECIAL HISTORY: Meeting, Monday, April 14, 9 a.m., Americana Room. All interested in Americana Room invited.

VICE PRESIDENTS GENERAL CLUB: Breakfast, Monday, April 14, 7:30 a.m., Mayflower Hotel, East Room—\$3.50. Reservations: Miss Margaret Goodwin, Mayflower Hotel.

STATES

ALABAMA: Meeting, Monday, April 14, 10 a.m., Red Cross Bldg., 17th & D Sts., N.W., Assembly Room, 2nd floor. Dinner or buffet supper, Tuesday, April 15, 6 p.m., Mayflower Hotel, Pan American Room. Tickets before Congress: Mrs. L. C. McCrary, 1852 Springhill Avenue, Mobile, Alabama; during Congress: Mrs. McCrary, Mayflower Hotel.

CALIFORNIA: Open House, Monday, April 14, 11 a.m. to 3 p.m., California Room; Dinner, Sunday, April 13, 7 p.m., Mayflower Hotel, East Room. Price \$7.00. Tickets before Congress: Mrs. H. R. Levo, 3274 Fairview Ave., Alameda, California (Northern Calif.), Mrs. M. H. Mount, 1800 West Grand Ave., Alhambra, California (Southern, Calif.). During Congress: Mrs. J. J. Champieux, Sheraton-Carlton Hotel, Washington, D. C.

COLORADO: Meeting, Monday, April 14, 2 p.m., Colorado Room, 3rd floor, Administration Bldg. Dinner, Tuesday, April 15, 6 p.m., Mayflower Hotel, North Room. Tickets before Congress: Mrs. R. F. Carlson, 1748 Albion Street, Denver 20, Colorado. During Congress: Mayflower Hotel. Colorado Buffet Supper, Coxwoods, 4411 Fairfax Road, Arlington, Va., Sunday, April 13. Meet at Founders Memorial after Memorial Service—cars will be available.

CONNECTICUT: Dinner, Tuesday, April 15, 5:45 p.m., Mayflower Hotel, East Room—\$6.50. Tickets before Congress: Mrs. F. E. Sturtevant, 28 Newport Ave., West Hartford, Conn. During Congress: Mrs. Sturtevant—Connecticut Suite, Mayflower Hotel.

DELAWARE: Luncheon, Tuesday, April 15, 12:30 p.m., Washington Hotel, Mural Room. Reservations may be made through Delaware Committee in our State, prior to Congress and on Monday before noon, April 14, with Committee.

GEORGIA: Meeting, Monday, April 14, 2:30 p.m., Georgia Room. Dinner, Tuesday, April 15, 6 p.m., Mayflower Hotel, Chinese Room—\$6.00. Reservations: Before Congress, Mrs. H. I. Tuthill, 4647 Sylvan Drive, Savannah, Georgia. During Congress: At State Meeting.

ILLINOIS: Buffet Supper, Sunday, April 13, 7 p.m., Mayflower Hotel, Ballroom—\$5.50. Reservations before Congress: Mrs. William Small, 501 W. Jackson, Petersburg, Illinois. During Congress: Mrs. Small, Mayflower Hotel. State Badges will be given at supper.

INDIANA: Open House, Monday through Thursday, April 14 through 17, 10 a.m. to 2 p.m., Indiana Room, 2nd floor, Memorial Continental Hall. Tea, Monday, April 14, 3 to 5 p.m., Mayflower Hotel, East Room. Tickets before Congress: Miss Natalie Shultz, 412 S. Fourth St., Logansport, Indiana. During Congress: At door, day of tea.

IOWA: Meeting and open house, Monday, April 14, 9 to 11 a.m., Iowa Room. Luncheon, Tuesday, April 15, 1 p.m., Statler Hotel, Pan American Room—\$4.00. Tickets during Congress: Iowa Room, Memorial Continental Hall, Monday morning, April 14.

KANSAS: Luncheon, Tuesday, April 15, 1 p.m., Mayflower Hotel, North Room—\$4.00. Tickets before Congress: Mrs. E. Moses, 2818 Broadway, Great Bend, Kansas. During Congress: Mrs. E. Moses, Mayflower Hotel. **STATE VICE REGENTS CLUB:** Luncheon, Thursday, April 17, 12:30 p.m., Mayflower Hotel, Pan American Room.

KENTUCKY: Meeting, Monday, April 14, 9 to 12 noon, Kentucky Room, all delegates and alternates. Luncheon, Wednesday, April 16, 12:30 p.m., Mayflower Hotel, East Room—\$4.00. Tickets before Congress: Luncheon Chairman, Mrs. W. R. R. LaVielle, 495 Lightfoot Rd., Louisville 7, Ky. During Congress: Mrs. LaVielle, Mayflower Hotel.

LOUISIANA: Meeting, Monday, April 14, 10 a.m., Louisiana Room. Dinner, Monday, April 14, 6 p.m., Mayflower Hotel, Pan American Room—\$6.05. Tickets before Congress: Mrs. J. B. Shackelford, Jones, Louisiana. During Congress: Mayflower Hotel.

MAINE: Luncheon, Monday, April 14, 12:15 p.m., Washington Hotel, Washington Room, 9th floor—\$3.75. Tickets before Congress: Mrs. Ezra B. White, State Regent. During Congress: Mayflower Hotel. May Craig, Guest Speaker and Margaret Chase Smith.

MARYLAND: Luncheon, Tuesday, April 15, 1 p.m., Mayflower Hotel, Chinese Room—\$4.50. State Badges in Maryland Room.

MASSACHUSETTS: Open House, Monday, April 14, 10 to 2:30 p.m., Massachusetts Room. Buffet Supper and State Meeting, Sunday, April 13, 7 p.m., Mayflower Hotel, Cabinet and Pan American Rooms—\$5.50. Tickets before Congress: Mrs. Gilbert C. Adams, 83 Locust St., Reading, Mass. During Congress: Lobby of Mayflower Hotel, Sunday, April 13.

MICHIGAN: Meeting, Monday and Tuesday, April 14 and 15, Michigan Room—open house for members and guests. Reception, Sunday, April 13, 8:30 to 10:30 p.m., Mayflower Hotel, Chinese Room.

MINNESOTA: Supper, Sunday, April 13, 7 p.m., Mayflower Hotel, North Room—\$5.80. Tickets before Congress: Mrs. Ermin M. Skipton, 710 Goodrich Ave., St. Paul 5, Minnesota. During Congress: Mrs. Skipton, Mayflower Hotel.

MISSOURI: Open House, all Congress week, Missouri Room. Brunch, Monday, April 14, noon—\$4.50, Mayflower Hotel, East Room. Tickets before Congress: Mrs. L. B. Cash, 1235 East Elm, Springfield, Mo. During Congress: At door or Mrs. Cash, Mayflower Hotel.

NEBRASKA: Luncheon, Tuesday, April 15, 12:15 p.m., Mayflower Hotel, Maryland Room—\$4.00. Tickets before Congress: Mrs. Folsom Gates, Gordon, Nebraska. During Congress: With Mrs. Gates.

NEW HAMPSHIRE: Luncheon, Tuesday, April 15, 1 p.m., Willard Hotel, Cabinet Room—\$3.50. Tickets before Congress: State Regent, 1196 Woodbury Avenue, Portsmouth, New Hampshire. During Congress: Willard Hotel or New Hampshire Box.

NEW JERSEY: Open House, Monday through Thursday, April 14 through 17, 9 to 4, New Jersey Room. Luncheon, Tuesday, April 15, 1 p.m., Shoreham Hotel, West Ballroom—\$4.00. Tickets before Congress: Mrs. G. C. Skillman, Box 11, Belle Mead, N. J. Speaker: Mrs. Loretta C. Thomas, National Chairman, Americanism.

NEW YORK: Meeting, Monday, April 14, 9 to 12:30, New York Room. Luncheon, Tuesday, April 15, 1 p.m., Mayflower Hotel, Ballroom—\$5.50. Tickets before Congress: Mrs. P. Clugston, 6 Leith Place, White Plains, N. Y. During Congress: New York Room, Memorial Continental Hall—Monday, April 14, 9 to 12:30.

NORTH CAROLINA: Meeting, Tuesday, April 15, 2 p.m., North Carolina Room. Tea, Wednesday, April 16, 4 to 6 p.m., Mayflower Hotel, Williamsburg Room—\$4.00. Tickets before Congress: Miss Josephine Smith, 307 Hammond Street, Rocky Mount, N. C. During Congress: Mrs. Roy H. Cagle, State Regent, or Miss Josephine Smith, Mayflower Hotel.

NORTHWEST STATES: Luncheon, Monday, April 14, 12:30 p.m.—\$3.85, Mayflower Hotel, North Room. Hostess State—Washington—Mrs. Lewis T. Griswold, President. Tickets before Congress: Mrs. C. A. Benton, 2316 F St., N.W., Apt. 106, Washington 7, D. C. During Congress: Mrs. Fred Kemp, Hay-Adams Hotel, 16th & H Sts., N.W., Washington 6, D. C. Speaker will be Mrs. William Leetch.

OHIO: Open House, all week—April 14 through 19, 9 to 4. Reception, Sunday, April 13, 8 to 10 p.m., Mayflower Hotel, Presidential Dining Room—\$4.00. Tickets before Congress: Mrs. F. W. Schneider, 1500 Toledo Trust Bldg., Toledo 4, Ohio. During Congress: Miss Marian Burns, Mayflower Hotel.

OKLAHOMA: Open House, Monday, April 14, 11 a.m., Oklahoma Kitchen. Luncheon, Wednesday, April 16, 12 noon, Mayflower Hotel, Pan American Room—\$3.85. Tickets before Congress: Mrs. S. C. Spillers, 1445 E. 19th St., Tulsa, Okla. During Congress: Mrs. Spillers or Mrs. Foster, Mayflower Hotel.

PENNSYLVANIA: Meeting, Monday, April 14, 9:30 to 1, Pennsylvania Foyer. Pennsylvania State Board of Management, Monday, April 14, 2 p.m., Indiana Room, 3rd floor, Administration Bldg. Luncheon, Tuesday, April 15, 1 p.m., Shoreham Hotel, Blue Room. Tickets before Congress: Mrs. J. A. Fritchey, 1800 N. 3rd St., Harrisburg, Pa., after March 15. During Congress: Penna. Foyer, Memorial Continental Hall and Shoreham Hotel, 10:30 to 12:30 on day of luncheon. Open House—all week.

RHODE ISLAND: Meeting, Monday, April 14, 10 a.m., Rhode Island Room. Dinner, Tuesday, April 15, 5:45 p.m., Washington Hotel. Tickets before Congress: Mrs. Vories, State Regent. During Congress: Mrs. Vories, Mayflower Hotel.

SOUTH CAROLINA: Meeting, Monday, April 14, 10 a.m., South Carolina Room. Luncheon, Tuesday, April 15, 1 p.m., Mayflower Hotel, East Room. Tickets before Congress: Miss Lola Wilson, Tamasee, S. C. During Congress: Miss Lola Wilson, Mayflower Hotel.

TENNESSEE: Meeting, Monday, April 14, 10:30 a.m., Tennessee Room. Open House, Monday through Friday, April 14-18 9:30 to 4, Tennessee Room, Mrs. Howard Curtis, Chairman.

Tennessee Supper, Tuesday, April 15, 6 p.m., Mayflower Hotel, State Dining Room—\$6.90. Tickets before Congress: Mrs. Arthur H. Moser, 3935 Martin Mill Pike, Knoxville, Tennessee. During Congress: Tennessee Room.

TEXAS: Meeting, Monday, April 14, 11 a.m., Mayflower Hotel, Maryland Room. Tea, Monday, April 14, 4 to 6 p.m., Mayflower Hotel, Chinese Room—\$3.75. Tickets before Congress: Mrs. Felix Irwin, Rt. 1, Box 62A, Corpus Christi, Texas. During Congress: Mrs. E. R. Riggs, Mayflower Hotel.

VERMONT: Luncheon, Monday, April 14, 1 p.m., Willard Hotel, Cabinet Room—\$3.25. Tickets before Congress: State Regent. During Congress: State Vice Regent and State Curator. Speaker: Mrs. Lowell E. Burnelle, Historian General.

VIRGINIA: Open House, Monday, April 14, 10 to 3, Virginia Room. Luncheon, Tuesday, April 15, 1 p.m., Willard Hotel, Grand Ballroom—\$3.50. Tickets before Congress: Mrs. J. Dulany Hammond, 18 West Oak Street, Rosemont, Alexandria, Virginia.

WASHINGTON: Luncheon, Tuesday, April 15, 12:30 p.m., Kennedy-Warren Hotel, North Lounge. Tickets before Congress: Mrs. W. S. Walker, Kennedy-Warren Hotel, Connecticut Avenue, N.W., Washington, D. C. During Congress: Mrs. Fred Kemp, Hay-Adams Hotel, 16th & H Sts., N.W. Guests—wives of Washington State Congressmen in U. S. Congress.

WEST VIRGINIA: Coffee, Tuesday, April 15, 11 to 12:30 p.m., Sheraton-Carlton Hotel, Harlequin Room—\$3.85. Tickets before Congress: Mrs. Rudolph S. Stoyer, 308 Simpson Street, Morgantown, West Virginia. During Congress: Constitution Hall—W. Va. Box—10 to 12 noon, Monday, April 14. No reservations or refunds after 12 noon on Monday, April 14.

WISCONSIN: Meeting, Monday, April 14, 9:30 a.m., Wisconsin Room. Tea, Monday, April 14, 5 to 6:30 p.m., Mayflower Hotel, Williamsburg Room. Tickets, badges, etc., will be given to members at the meeting in the Wisconsin Room in the morning.

PATRONIZE 1958 SNACK BAR

Breakfast—7:30 to 9:30

Snack Bar—10 to 3:30

Lower Level—Constitution Hall

Luncheon—11 a.m. to 2 p.m.

Lower Level—Constitution Hall

Served under Direction of:

B & B Caterers

6303 Georgia Avenue, N.W.

Information

Men's Dinner, April 14—see page 302.

Junior American Citizens Committee—see page 307.

Valley Forge Trip, April 19—see page 324.

National Defense

by Mary Barclay (Mrs. Ray L.) Erb

National Chairman, National Defense Committee

The New Significance of NATO

THE failure of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) to function in implementing our foreign policy has convinced many of our friends as well as our enemies that we are no longer a first class power.

Our ability to deliver a "devastating retaliation" to Russian aggression from our NATO bases, scattered from the North Sea to Turkey, was seriously questioned at the NATO Conference, December, 1957. There, for the first time, our President attended a summit conference of NATO powers as a beggar, beseeching and imploring Western Europe to permit us to equip our bases on their territory with rockets and missiles carrying atomic warheads as a deterrent to Russia's striking power.

We have attended former conferences as a benefactor, a leading world power willing to share our manpower, resources and industrial production with other nations fighting for their freedom. This time, when we confronted our beneficiaries (nations which have benefited enormously by our billions of foreign aid generously poured into their economies), they placed a heavy price upon the use of our own bases built in their countries at our expense and certainly as valuable to their protection as they could be to ours.

The nations of NATO agreed as a group to the principle that we could use our own bases on their soil, subject naturally to the consent of their parliamentary governments; but they all insisted in return, that we must explore every possibility of negotiating our differences with the Russians toward the end of peaceful coexistence. The sentiment of all Western Europe is so strong for appeasement and negotiations with the Soviet that no delegate to the Conference would have dared to return to his country without our promise to negotiate with the Russians. Eighty-five per cent of the British wanted the Russians invited to the NATO



Conference. In short, the NATO delegates promised us the use of our own bases with atomic warheads only on the condition that we agree to negotiate with the Russians on all of our differences, chief among them being disarmament.

Contrasted with the weakness of our position vis-a-vis our alleged allies was the initiative of the Russians expressed in both threats and definite proposals. Even before the Conference opened, Premier Bulganin threatened against the cities of Western Europe with complete annihilation if the NATO nations permitted the United States to give them atomic weapons. This was followed by three proposals by which Russia expects eventually to control all of Europe.

At present the fifteen NATO nations with a military potential of 420,000 men are aligned against the seven nations of the Warsaw Pact, comprising East Germany, Poland, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Rumania, Bulgaria and Albania, with an actual standing army of 545,000 men. Russia's first proposal was a renewal of an old suggestion that upon the withdrawal of all foreign troops from the NATO countries,

Russia would agree to withdraw her men back to her own borders. No provision for inspection was ever offered. The West never took this proposal very seriously, because it involved removing back to the United States our 50,000 men in the United Kingdom, 40,000 in France, 10,000 in Spain, 225,000 in Western Germany and 10,000 in Italy; Russia would remove only a portion of her men across East Germany and Poland leaving behind a sizable force in the disguise of police and state guards.

Russia's second suggestion was for the earlier proposal of a neutral zone stretching from Scandinavia to the Mediterranean which would include East and West Germany, Austria and Yugoslavia. This proposal is a great promise for German reunification and for this reason West German Chancellor Konrad Adenauer, long a true friend of the West, is now insisting that we negotiate with Russia on these proposals.

The third and only new Russian proposal concerned a denuclearized zone made up of West and East Germany, Poland and Czechoslovakia where atomic weapons would not be produced or stationed. All of these propositions offer Europe what we cannot offer them—the promise of peaceful coexistence. Even though this promise comes from a nation that has never kept its word and whose tyranny is well established in Eastern European countries, Western Europeans are eager to try the Russians once more and are very reluctant to assist us in our struggle against our common enemy.

When it became obvious that the United Nations could not establish order anywhere in the world, Great Britain initiated the North Atlantic Treaty Organization for the purpose of engaging us in a treaty organization many times more binding than an ordinary treaty. NATO committed our manpower and resources to the protection of every country bordering upon the North Atlantic Ocean. Our participation in such an alliance was based upon the doubtful strategy of World War II of attacking our enemy on foreign shores before he could attack us 3,000 miles away. Under our Constitution only Congress has the power to declare war. As a member of NATO, our President is given the power to declare war in defense of any member nation which may be attacked—a power derived from a treaty and contrary to our Constitution (Article I, Section 8, Paragraph 11).

The irony of NATO is to be found in this simple fact. After spending billions of American dollars in Europe to prevent the spread of communism, the countries which have benefited the most from our loans and grants-in-aid are now so completely won over to socialism that they can find no reason whatsoever for fighting Russia. Since the advent of Sputnik, they want only to negotiate with Russia on the strongest terms possible with the arms we have offered them. Suddenly, they have great admiration for Russia and only contempt for us as they consider us a secondary power. Much of our present weakness derives from our generosity.

The first net result of this "exercise in futility," as the NATO Conference has been called, was our agreement to negotiate with the Reds as soon as possible. This necessitates a resumption of our disarmament talks which proved so disastrous to our national morale as well as to our prestige.

These disarmament conferences extended over a period of several months, with pointless debates upon every aspect of the subject, between delegates of Canada, Great Britain, France, Russia and ourselves. The Russians demanded that we abandon all atomic and hydrogen bomb tests. We demanded full aerial inspection, first suggested by President Eisenhower at the Geneva Convention in 1955. Since Russia refused all forms of inspection, we refused to abandon our tests.

Our efforts to reach any agreement with Russia was foredoomed to failure because, for various reasons, we reduced our armament expenditures in order to balance our budget and finance our socialistic measures. Consequently, we could not make a virtue out of our necessity. While we were negotiating from weakness, Russia was playing her hand from strength, not only in the matter of atomic and hydrogen experiments but also increased production in steel, submarines and long range bombers. Because the Kremlin was able to take the initiative, Russia posed as a peaceful nation and accused us of aggressive intentions.

The significance of the NATO Conference is that by the refusal of our beneficiaries to use our weapons to retaliate against Russia in our behalf as well as their own, they have denied to us the mainstay of our foreign policy, namely the combined strength of many nations as a deterrent force against

Russian aggression. Stripped of this one certainty, we are still clinging to the hope that our alleged allies will not desert us at the final moment, a time when they have plainly indicated that they intend to look after their own interests. Our leaders have refused to admit their mistakes or our imminent danger, but persist in pretending the NATO Conference was a success.

As a nation we must be prepared to resist all arguments for negotiations with the Russians until we have caught up with them in the production of missiles and air power and can bargain from strength rather than from weakness. Experts tell us that we must spend from \$15 to \$20 billion a year for the next two to five years to maintain an equilibrium of power. This will require sacrifices and true leadership.

We must renew our faith in ourselves and in our capacity to retain our freedoms while we prepare to fight a ruthless enemy. We must remain steadfast in our determination to win this struggle at all costs, refusing all forms of appeasement and compromise. We have only to remember the hard days when Washington fought the British believing all was lost, but still hanging on during the rigors of Valley Forge. We have a rich tradition of courage to sustain us during the coming trials. Let us show by our courage that we are worthy to be called "true Americans."

Subsidized Agriculture

By Evetts Haley, Jr.

By raising and preference I am a cowboy and a raiser of cattle, but through drought I was a farmer by necessity. My father and I bought a place in Eastern Oklahoma in 1952, and moved our drought-depleted herd there in an effort to stay in the cow business.

Shortly after we moved to our new range on the Arkansas River, in Sequoyah County, it, too, was gripped by drought; but I began farming small grains on our fertile bottom land. In spite of the drought I could raise some wheat and oats. The green pasturage these crops provided was vital to our cattle during the winter, especially during the drought years when grass did not grow in the summer.

When Nature provided me with a crop of grain, I harvested it. I sold a little for needed cash and fed the rest to my cattle. At the same time I refused Federal payments for feed under the Drought Disaster

Relief Program, which would have amounted to about \$350 a month—and which ran on for months for the ranchmen's benefit.

Without this Federal benefit, which seemed to me an immoral levy upon the American taxpayer for the benefit of a special privilege group, we managed to weather the worst drought in the history of the Southwest.

Though I never placed my wheat in government loan or accepted any crop subsidy, in the spring of 1956 I received notice from the Agricultural Stabilization Committee that I had 43 acres of "excess" wheat. I was told that this was to be plowed under or mowed off forthwith.

I believed that the Federal Government could not restrict me in the free use of my property, upon which it was paying no subsidy and against which it held no liens. I refused to comply and harvested the entire crop.

When I tried to sell a load of my wheat that year, I found that no man could buy it unless I had a "Marketing Quota Card." Anybody who did would be subject to federal jail sentence. The local Agricultural Stabilization Committee office told me that I could not get a card without first paying a "wheat penalty" of \$506.11, arbitrarily computed by the committee as my fine for harvesting 43 acres of "excess." I took my wheat home, stored it, and ultimately fed it to my cattle on the same land upon which it was grown.

By this time, disgusted with Federal interference and hard-pressed by low cattle prices at the same time that my wife and I were expecting a baby, I moved to town and took a job as a research analyst. The Federal Government, however, followed me up. In April, 1957 the Justice Department brought suit against me in the United States Court for the Northern District of Texas at Dallas demanding the full penalty.

In prohibiting me the free use of my property and in attempting to take my produce from me without due process of law, the government is plainly violating the rights guaranteed me by the Fifth Amendment to the Constitution.

The Constitution does not authorize the Federal Government to carry on a farm program. Therefore, the government's activities in setting acreages, paying subsidies for "proper" behaviour and levying penalties

for failure to comply, are flagrant violations of the Tenth Amendment.

Then I found out that various other legal applications and administrative procedures exercised by the government under authority of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938 (as amended) also violate individual rights guaranteed by the Fourth, Seventh, and Ninth Amendments.

My attorneys and I are not only challenging the legality of the administration of the Farm Act, but also the constitutionality of the basic farm law. We have been in court for months. We lost our attempt to have the constitutional issues heard by a three judge court. We entered a plea that, although the "penalty" is civil in form it is actually criminal in nature, and, therefore, I am entitled to a jury trial. Consequently, we are now in a different court. Presently our chances for a jury trial seem to be good. Since the case has been under the jurisdiction of Judge T. Whitfield Davidson, it has caused the issuance of a near historic order. In December, 1957 Judge Davidson instructed Secretary of Agriculture Ezra Taft Benson to submit to deposition upon oral examination by my attorneys. The information that was gained from the Secretary and the Department we feel will be very useful in trial, and some of it will be of considerable interest to the public generally. The case will probably be set for trial in the early spring.

Whatever the outcome of our test case in the Federal Courts, we hope to help awaken the public to the necessity of the repeal of the basic farm law.

There are many thousands of American farmers who have suffered a loss of liberty at the hands of the "wheat police." Many who protested have been denied a hearing in Federal Court.

The public must be moved to action if the farmers' freedom is to be restored and the taxpayers saved more than a billion dollars a year spent on so-called Agricultural "benefits."

* * *

Evetts Haley, Jr., is twenty-six years old, married and father of one son, J. Evetts Haley, III. He lives in Canyon, Texas, where he works as a free lance research analyst and at raising a few cattle, when he is not busy fighting his test case, which is most of the time.

J. Evetts Haley, Sr., cowman, author, historian, is a veteran fighter for States Rights and individual liberties. He is a member of the Executive Committee of the national patriotic organization "For America," and was a candidate for Governor of Texas in 1956. He is a member of the Board of Directors of Texas Technological College, and of the Board of Trustees of the National Cowboy Hall of Fame.

The forebears of Evetts Haley, Jr., have been engaged in cattle ranching in Texas for over one hundred and twenty years. He is the first one on record to try it in Oklahoma.

* * *

For additional information on the Haley Case or similar "Wheat Penalty" actions by the Federal Government, write:

Mrs. Virginia Erwin, Sec.-Treas.

WHEAT PENALTY DEFENSE FUND
Box 1305

Dallas, Texas

or directly to the author, Evetts Haley, Jr., Canyon, Texas.

Could Our Panama Canal Be Nationalized?

The Panama Canal is the key to the control of the western hemisphere. It is the Gibraltar of the West, and is vital to domestic and world trade. Under the Monroe Doctrine, we have the moral responsibility to protect the western hemisphere if it were ever to be attacked.

This canal has always been open to commercial shipping of every nation and to warships of all nationalities in time of peace. This route cuts off 7,800 miles of sea travel from Seattle to New York. It eliminates 8,000 miles from San Francisco to New Orleans. Honolulu is 6600 miles nearer to New York by this waterway than by the Magellan Strait.

The recent successful efforts at nationalization of private property by socialist governments have placed our own Panama Canal in a new danger. Repeated suggestions have been made by our own socialists and United Nations delegates that our Panama Canal should be the next waterway to be nationalized in the interests of peace.

Nationalization is a socialist device by which a sovereign government confiscates, with or without compensation, the property, installations, improvements, raw materials such as ores and oils, along with whatever cash is available, belonging to individuals or corporations, and appropriates them in the name of the state.

The loss of this waterway would not only cripple world commerce, but it would make us dependent to a large degree upon Latin American countries for our trade. These countries have long been the favorite target for communist infiltrators. To deliver the Panama Canal to the communist world by the Marxist principle of confiscation, would be a great victory for the Kremlin.

In the past six years we have witnessed with stupefaction and amazement this policy of confiscation of private property spread like a forest fire among socialist nations. In 1951 Iran nationalized the British oil investments in her country and demanded retroactive increases on her contracted payments on oil taken from her soil. In doing this she violated her word as a sovereign power and repudiated her agreements with the British lessees for a specific percentage of profits in return for their development of Iranian oil resources.

In 1956 President Nasser of Egypt nationalized the Suez Canal, the private property of the Suez Canal Company, an international corporation operating under the Treaty of Constantinople of 1868. It was under this Treaty that the Canal was constructed with foreign funds for the purpose of shortening the shipping route from Europe to Asia. All of Europe and Asia profited from this venture in private capital, and certainly Egypt received her share of the benefits. All of Egypt's foreign capital, her money from tourists and trade, her modern installations originated from traffic through this canal, which Egypt most certainly could never have constructed with her own funds. President Nasser used as his excuse for this confiscation, his need for the canal tolls with which to build the Aswan Dam on the Upper Nile. The funds for this dam, the United States, Britain and the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development had declined to supply due to Congressional disapproval, the inability of the Egyptian Government to contribute its share, and Nasser's open cooperation with Russia which involved long term commitments of Egyptian resources in payment for Russian arms.

Confiscation is no less a crime because it is done for a supposedly worthy cause. It is only when international agreements have been broken and the sanctity of contracts has been violated that such confiscation can occur.

Private enterprise came to the rescue in both of the above instances of nationalization. Our assistance enabled the British to reopen their oil wells and refineries and to meet Iran's new demands for additional payments. When the Suez Canal became clogged with sabotaged ships, we shipped additional oil to Europe. Western nations agreed to meet Nasser's demands in canal tolls. How much longer will Western assets be able to pay the ransom demanded by nationalization?

On May 7, 1957, Dr. Norman Cousins, editor of the Saturday Review of Literature, announced before the American Israel Society in Washington, that the United States should renounce her ownership of the Panama Canal and place the property, with our vast installations and costly maintenance in the hands of the United Nations. This suggestion was in line with the Kremlin propaganda that the United States had no right to interfere with the nationalization of the Suez Canal so long as we refused the nationalization of the Panama Canal. This reasoning was intended to place us on the defensive. Suddenly many left-wingers began to explain why we must renounce our claims to the Panama Canal, in order to show the Russians that we were consistent.

More is involved in nationalization than the mere seizure of private property by a government. Privately owned property usually involves improvements, installations, often patents, raw materials, technical processes, assets whose value cannot be justly estimated, and obligations entered into by individuals in groups or corporations. To dissolve all this by government decree is to work havoc upon any community. Above the tangible assets of property in terms of physical wealth, is the principle of the sanctity of contract. Possession or use of property in some form is the basis of all negotiations. All of our civilized values are based upon the inherent integrity of those who make agreements and the laws that enforce the keeping of those agreements. If agreements can be broken by the government, they can be broken by the people living under that government. Consequently, all business comes to a standstill, except for those agreements enforced by the state police. This spells the end of free enterprise and individual initiative. It means the profit system as practiced by individuals under constitutional restrictions, is replaced

by the power system practiced by government officials answerable to no restrictions, because the official makes his own law. Only the principle of private property can underwrite the sanctity of contracts. The moment the principle of private property is violated, the validity of all agreements is automatically abolished.

Confiscation of private property, like many other Marxist principles, is growing in popularity even among our own people. When the average city dweller hears this debate about private property, he says to himself, "This principle of private property can never touch me. I don't own my own home and probably never will. I own only a car, furniture, insurance, savings, a good job, and a pension when I retire." He fails to realize that his car is private property and if it were not made by a privately owned corporation, it would be too expensive for him to buy. His furniture is priced within his buying range, because it too is made by private capital. His insurance policy rests upon investments in property made by the insurance company. His bank account is only possible because the bank is privately owned and his savings are invested in privately owned corporations, and so pays him interest. His job is possible only because enough risk capital is invested in a venture that gives him employment. When he retires his pension will be financed by the earnings of that same company. Everything that this city dweller owns is made possible only because our economy is still relatively free and private capital invested in private property is still protected to some extent by the law.

The Panama Canal and the Panama Canal Zone in which it lies, are both part of the sovereign territory of these United States. They belong to us by right of purchase, by right of treaty and by right of creation and development of both the Canal and the Zone. Our ownership rests upon three treaties with Panama in the years of 1901, 1903, and 1904.

In order to negotiate these treaties with Panama we were first obliged to create the Republic of Panama, in order to deal with a sovereign power. In those days sovereign powers were forced by international law to respect their word and to observe the letter of their treaties. Panama was formerly a colony of Colombia, and we forced Colombia to give Panama her independence.

Our first treaty in 1901 gave us a ten-mile-wide zone in which to construct this canal, which proved to be the greatest engineering feat of that period. It required 10 years to complete the construction. Vast expenditures of time and money were necessary to police the area, drain swamps, establish sanitary conditions, and to assist the local authorities in establishing law and order. It was soon recognized by our best engineers that we required for our own protection the land extending to the watersheds on either side of the canal zone, as well as the two terminal cities of Panama and Colon, both situated within our ten-mile strip of land. But our Congress was slow to authorize negotiations for this additional territory. The Panamanians soon became indoctrinated with a super-nationalism, and began to demand more and more ransom from their sole benefactor, Uncle Sam.

The treaty of 1903 granted us in perpetuity the use, occupation, and control, not only of the Canal Zone, but also of "any other lands and waters outside the Zone, which may be necessary and convenient for the construction, maintenance, operation, sanitation and protection of said enterprise."

In order to protect our own property and the operation of our costly installations, it had been necessary for us to assume the right to restore order in Panama at any time if the local government were not able to do so. In short, the Republic of Panama had been glad to renounce some of her sovereign power and right to police her own people in exchange for the security and protection we were able to give the entire country.

Many of these responsibilities and privileges were written off by the new Treaty of 1936 with Panama. In this treaty we renounced the above grants for our mutual defense, and agreed that all future problems related to the construction, maintenance, sanitation, and protection of this said enterprise, should be the subject matter for negotiations between our two friendly and equal sovereign powers, within our Good Neighbor Policy.

Such a lessening of our authority in the Zone, naturally led to incessant blackmail. We were eventually obliged to pay huge sums for the purpose of building and maintaining defenses in the neighboring swamps. We were no longer the guardians of our own security and that of Panama. The new

treaty gave us no security beyond what we could achieve by bilateral cooperation with a defenseless country. During the war years, we were charged exorbitant fees for our defenses, and in 1946, we were forced to abandon all our defense installations.

The pattern of appeasement on our part, with which we have become all too familiar since the last war, was not accidental. Nor was the bad feeling among the Panamanians unexpected. The more we did for them, the more suspicious they became of our motives. Similar results have been observed in the 42 countries which we have committed ourselves to protect against attack.

Our actual existence as a free economy has been endangered for some time by this rising tide of approval for nationalization of property. The Panama Canal might well be the next foreign property coming up for nationalization by a discontented government who had profited by its operation. The fact that it might be placed under the supervision of the United Nations, would not prevent the complete confiscation of our investment. We would have no recourse to public debate in the General Assembly. Nor could we appeal to the moral reactions of the United Nations members, the majority of which approve of nationalization and have always accepted socialism. The United Nations some years ago voted a resolution affirming any nation's right to nationalize property without adequate compensation. To place the Canal under the supervision of the United Nations would mean that the General Assembly, where we have one vote in 82, could determine whose shipping might pass through the canal and what duties each nation would pay. If the United Nations can control the operation of the Panama Canal, it can control our insurance policies, our investments, the title to all of our property. In short, it can control our entire economy.

We cannot delay any longer taking a positive stand against nationalization of private property, and placing the weight of our influence on the side of the principle of private property as a basis for the sanctity of contract between nations. We should urge Congress to pass a bill with the following provisions: (a) That the United States insists upon retaining the principle of private property as a necessary part of our free economy. (b) That we shall insist upon retaining our sovereignty over our own

Panama Canal, which is ours by purchase, construction, operation, as well as by treaty.

(c) That we will never recognize the question of our sovereignty over the Canal as a matter falling within the jurisdiction of the United Nations. (d) That as a sovereign people we will never recognize any negotiations by executive, or secret treaty, not approved by Congress involving our right to this waterway.

Dollars for Defense

"The foundation of every state is the education of its youth."—Diogenes

In order to combat the teaching of the internationalists, socialists and communists, it is highly important to provide our youth with factual information which will lead to comprehension of today's battle for the minds of men.

We thank the following for their contributions:

ALABAMA

Virginia Cavalier Chapter—\$3.00

CALIFORNIA

Anson Burlingame Chapter—\$25.00

Campanile Chapter—\$2.00

Claremont Chapter—\$3.00

Collis P. Huntington Chapter—\$2.00

Covina Chapter—\$2.50

Don Jose Verdugo Chapter—\$3.00

General Richard Gridley Chapter—\$10.00

La Cuesta Chapter—\$2.00

Major Hugh Moss Chapter—\$1.00

Martin Severance Chapter—\$15.00

Peyton Randolph Chapter—\$5.00

San Andreas Lake Chapter—\$1.00

San Antonio Chapter—\$10.00

San Fernando Valley Chapter—\$5.00

San Vincente Chapter—\$2.00

Santa Clara Chapter—\$5.00

COLORADO

Denver Chapter—\$5.00

Namagua Chapter—\$1.00

Sarah Platt Decker Chapter—\$1.00

CONNECTICUT

Anne Wood Elderkin Chapter—\$10.00

Emma Hart Willard Chapter—\$1.00

Eunice Dennie Burr Chapter—\$2.00

Faith Trumbull Chapter—\$25.00

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

Mary Washington Chapter—\$3.00

FLORIDA

Boca Ciega Chapter—\$10.00

GEORGIA

Major General John Twiggs Chapter—\$1.00

ILLINOIS

Benjamin Mills Chapter—\$4.01

Dorothy Quincy Chapter—\$5.00

Kaskaskia Chapter—\$2.00

INDIANA

Fort Harrison Chapter—\$5.00

KANSAS

Peleg Gorton Chapter—\$3.00

(Continued on page 321)

Congress Opening Night

Doors open at 7:00 P.M. House Committee Members may enter on C Street after 6:30 P.M.

Please show tickets Monday and Tuesday nights—badges after that.

No reserve seats held after 8:20 P. M.

Flowers on sale all day beginning Monday, April 14, at Small's D Street flower stand.

Try to enter door nearest your seat. See chart in program.

Formal dress is customary for opening night.

Parking permits are limited to National Officers and key Congress workers. Lots near by: Dept. of Interior, 21st and Virginia; Pan American Union; and E Street between 19th and 21st.

Joyce D. Haswell,
Chairman, House Committee

State Activities

NEW HAMPSHIRE

ADMIRAL JOHN F. HINES (USN ret.) president of the American International College at Springfield, Mass., was guest speaker at the fall meeting of the New Hampshire Daughters of the American Revolution, September 26, 1957, at the First Church, Congregational, in Rochester. He spoke of education in general at the present time, of the \$4 million advertising campaign now being waged to bring home to the people the problem of the pressing need for better education and better facilities, and gave a vivid picture of life at his D.A.R. Approved school.

Mrs. Forrest Lange, State Regent, presided at the all-day session, and at the board of management meeting which preceded the conference.

Words of warm welcome of the 129 members and guests of New Hampshire's 34 chapters were extended by Mayor Robert W. Watson and by Mrs. Joseph Woodes, regent of the city's hostess chapter—Mary Torr Chapter.

Among the honored guests who addressed the Conference briefly was Mrs. Ashmead White, National Chairman of Continental Congress Committee, who spoke of the scope of D.A.R. work gained by being at our Congress, and she urged members to begin planning AT ONCE for attendance in Washington next April. Other honored guests were Mrs. Ezra White, Maine State Regent; Mrs. James Patterson, National Vice Chairman, Approved Schools; Mrs. Francis Avery, National Vice Chairman, Program; Miss Anne Selleck, N.H. President of D.F.P.A.; and Sr. President of C.A.R. Mrs. Nile Faust.

An invitation to all D.A.R., S.A.R., and C.A.R., members was extended by Mrs. Andrew Ayer,

State Chaplain, to attend the annual D.A.R. Day Service at the Cathedral of the Pines in Rindge, N.H., now being held the last Saturday in August each year.

Mrs. Thomas McConkey, State Vice Regent and State Chairman of American Music, announced that a State Chorus had been proposed, to be under the capable direction of Mrs. Charles Lynde of Manchester, N.H., to sing at Conferences, the annual Constitution Week Banquet, at the Cathedral of the Pines Services, etc.

The Conference favored contributing to the new Allene Groves Dormitory; having a Flag Scrapbook contest; purchasing slides of the Cathedral of the Pines for the National Society Program Committee distribution; giving additional bonds to N.H. Good Citizen winners (second and third place, as well as first place); contributing to several of the D.A.R. Approved Schools; again sponsoring a D.A.R. booth at the Deerfield (N.H.) Fair; urging school participation in the national James Monroe essay contest; securing the Governor's Proclamation on February as American History Month; honoring especially in our Chapters this year James Monroe, Alexander Hamilton, Theodore Roosevelt and Susan B. Anthony; and accepting Mary Butler Chapter's invitation to hold the Spring Conference in Laconia.

State Officers and State Chairmen gave helpful suggestions for the year's work, and reported increased interest in D.A.R. activities.

The delightful music of Mrs. Lawrence Ballou, church organist, Donald Steele, pianist, Associate Professor of Music, UNH, and Mr. Vincent Bleeker, violinist, UNH, helped to make the day one long to be remembered.

The meeting ended with the singing of "God Be With You Till We Meet Again."

Dallas W. Prugh, *State Historian*

With the Chapters

Stephens (Decatur, Ala.) members and some of the people living in Lacey Springs composed the group that gathered at a small history-laden cemetery on Thursday afternoon, October 17, 1957, to dedicate a marker on the grave of John Lacy, Revolutionary War patriot, who died November 13, 1826. A short and simple ceremony was conducted by Mrs. Charles C. Johnson, Regent, assisted by Mrs. Lutie P. Shaw, Chaplain.

Richard Kelly Moore, a great-great-great-grandson of the Revolutionary hero was among those present. He is the son of Mr. Sam R. Moore and the late Mrs. Moore of Huntsville, Alabama.

Miss Maud McLure Kelly, formerly with the Archives and History Department of Alabama, was introduced by Mrs. Pierce Pattillo of Hartselle. Miss Kelly gave a most interesting history of the Revolutionary soldier who was an Ensign in the Second North Carolina Militia. Miss Kelly also gave some history of the community of Lacey Springs, which is in the eastern part of Morgan County, Alabama. She revealed that few cemeteries in the United States have such a wealth of history connected with it as this one, as it has, within its small area, three Revolutionary War patriots—John Lacy and his two brothers—buried there and also the wife of one of them who was, herself, a daughter of a soldier of the Revolution.

Mrs. Pierce Pattillo

Guilford Battle (Greensboro, N. C.). Last summer our genealogical committee sponsored a series of workshops to copy court, cemetery, Bible and lineage data. We typed and indexed 4671 pages of records which were bound into fifteen books for our State Chairman.

In September we had a reception for our State Officers and Chairmen. The next day we were the hostess chapter at a luncheon meeting of the 5th District and had an attendance of 131 daughters. Mrs. J. F. Scarborough, one of our members, is Director of this District.

In October Mrs. C. B. Clegg, our Good Citizens' Chairman, entertained our eight Seniors and their mothers at a tea and their pins were presented at our November meeting when they were guests of the chapter. We took them to the State Good Citizens' Pilgrimage at Raleigh in December. One of our girls was the daughter of citizens who were naturalized in our Court two years ago.

We furnish speakers for Naturalization Services which are held twice a year in Greensboro and at the December Court we welcomed fifty-six new citizens. At a later date lay markers were placed on the graves of two members whom we lost this year and Mrs. G. S. Miles, our Conservation Chairman, planted six trees in our city Anniversary Garden to commemorate the members who died during her chairmanship.

Three boxes of clothing were sent to our Crossnore protegee for Christmas. Our Christmas meeting was a celebration of our fifty-sixth anniversary and a musical program was given in honor of the

mothers, daughters and granddaughters of our chapter. We were the sixth chapter organized in North Carolina and the first one in Greensboro. A fifty-year pin was presented to Mrs. J. S. Betts, a past Regent, who had given fifty years of continuous service to the Guilford Battle Chapter.

Dayle B. Prall (Mrs. C. E.), *Regent*

Michael Hillegas (Harrisburg, Ill.) observed Constitution Week with excellent co-operation from the local newspaper, the public library, and the schools. Grace cards placed in eating places brought favorable comment.

Several members joined the state caravan at the 1,000-acre pine plantation sponsored by the D.A.R. near Pounds Hollow for a ceremony dedicating a rustic marker. Mrs. Arthur I. Carrier, National Vice Chairman of Conservation, presented our Illinois State Regent, Mrs. Len Young Smith, and Mrs. William Small, State Vice Regent. Mr. L. P. Neff, Supervisor of Shawnee National Forest, complimented the D.A.R. on their interest in this reforestation program which was started in 1941.

At the November meeting when we take our gifts for Tamasee and Kate Duncan Smith, Mrs. Hal Burnett, our Approved Schools Chairman, showed colored slides of those schools. Our interest in our Indian schools has increased with the showing of slides from Bacone and St. Marys by Mrs. Carl Hauptman, our American Indian Chairman.

Michael Hillegas observed its 30 anniversary in 1957, with two of its charter members, Mrs. Ralph Brown and Mrs. D. E. Cavendar, taking part on the program. Mrs. D. A. Lehman, former State Vice Regent of Illinois, is a member with 25 years active service in the local chapter. Others with more than 25 years of continuous active membership in our chapter are Mrs. Lloyd L. Parker, Mrs. Clyde Wilmoth, Mrs. Royce Cline, Mrs. John Towle, and Mrs. J. V. Capel.

Jeannette Gray (Mrs. Frank S.), *Regent*

Cuyahoga Portage (Akron, Ohio). Four D.A.R. Chapters are starting to copy gravestone inscriptions, especially in the older cemeteries where time has begun to wear away identifications. It will take about four years to complete the project according to Miss Chamberlain, Chairman. Twenty-five of the seventy cemeteries are already documented. The current campaign to preserve the genealogical data is spearheaded by the Cuyahoga Portage Chapter.

Members of the Akron Chapter are canvassing Franklin Township. Coppacaw Chapter is checking Stow Cemetery and Darrowville. Cuyahoga Falls Chapter is checking the Falls Cemeteries and Northampton Township.

Cuyahoga Portage Chapter marked the graves of two American Revolutionary War soldiers: Nathaniel Hardy in Northampton Cemetery and Nathan Gillett in Tallmade Cemetery.

Nathaniel Hardy was born August 8, 1758 in Ashford, Clark County, Conn. He was married February 15, 1877 at Newbury, Mass., to Eleanor

Squire who was born November 18, 1756. He died August 23, 1821 in Northampton Twp., Summit County, Ohio. He enlisted as a private in the Connecticut Continentals from Ashford, Conn., in May 1777 and served for three years to April 1780 under Capt. John Shumway and Colonels Huntington and Starr. He took part in the battles of Brandywine and Stony Point. He lost a leg on the battlefield and was captured at Barron Hill Church about August 1779. He was carried to Philadelphia thence to New York and finally exchanged at Elizabethtown, N.J. After the War, he lived in western New York, western Mass., and Canada. On the breaking out of the War of 1812 he came to Northampton, Summit Co., Ohio, where he applied for a pension in 1820 in Portage County, which was granted. He lived with his children and grandchildren. His children were Martha, Elinor, Esther, Electa, Nathaniel William, Sally and Lovina. Nathaniel's father, William Hardy, was a Minute Man in Captain John Trull's Company, Col. Ebenezer Bridge's Regiment. In 1775 he was a gunner under Col. Thomas Croft, and in 1780 served in the Artillery Corps of Paul Revere. William Hardy's wife was Mary Hyde. Mrs. D. B. (Mertie I. Hardy) Clements, a member of Cuyahoga Portage Chapter, is a descendant of Nathaniel Hardy.



(Left to right) Gladys Chamberlain, Chairman Genealogical Records; Mrs. W. E. Borland, First Vice Regent; Mrs. S. C. Motzer, Chapter Registrar; Mrs. Martin Berthold (a past regent); and Mrs. George Gleason, Chapter Regent, inspecting a new headstone on the grave of Nathaniel Hardy in Northampton Cemetery. A similar stone has been erected on the grave of Nathan Gillett in Tallmadge Cemetery.

Nathaniel Gillett (Nathan on Government tombstone) was born Sept. 29, 1755 in Connecticut. He married April 16, 1779 Lucy Harrison, who died Sept. 5, 1825 at the age of 65 years. They were the parents of nine children. He died July 6, 1835 and is buried in the Tallmadge Cemetery. He served as a teamster and fife major, 6th Conn. Regt. and was placed on the pension roll from Portage County, Tallmadge, Ohio, on April 29, 1819. He came to Tallmadge from Torrington, Conn., with Hosea Wilcox, another Rev. soldier.

Eva M. Hutchison, *News Chairman*

Battle Pass (Brooklyn, N.Y.) honored their Regent, Mrs. Louis Harris, at a Christmas Party on December 14, 1957. Mrs. Harold E. Erb, Recording Secretary General, was the guest of honor.

On the receiving line were Mrs. Louis Harris; Mrs. Harold E. Erb; Mrs. Edward J. Reilly, Na-

tional Vice Chairman and State Recording Secretary; Mrs. Emile Neumann, State Registrar; Mrs. Frank Howland Parcels, past Organizing General; and Miss Page Schwarzwaelder, past Treasurer General, past State Registrar, and member of the Finance Committee. State Chairmen present were Mrs. Wm. C. Elloitt, American Indians Committee; Miss Dorothy Boyle, Director of District I and II; Miss Meriam Best, D.A.R. Good Citizens; Mrs. Brackett O. Watkins, D.A.R. Magazine; Miss Edythe Clark, D.A.R. Museum; Miss Edith M. Abbott, Genealogical Records; Mrs. Chas. L. Bowman, Junior American Citizens; Mrs. Edward Muster, Friendly Fund Committee; and Mrs. Eugene Owenshine, past State Director. Regents present were Mrs. R. J. Kirchmeyer, Abraham Cole Chapter; Mrs. Frank Davis, Elizabeth Annesley Lewis Chapter; Mrs. Alma Hays, Ft. Washington Chapter; Mrs. Wilfred A. Sanchez, William Daws Chapter; Mrs. Donald Makenzie, Women of '76 Chapter; Mrs. Richard Mann, Major Thomas Wicks Chapter; Mrs. William Beecher Hambright, New Netherland Chapter; Mrs. Samuel Carter, New York Chapter; Mrs. Daniel J. Schatz, Major Jonathan Lawrence Chapter; Mrs. Bernard Hegeman, Rufus King Chapter; Miss Mildred Behlen, Gen. Nathaniel Woodhull Chapter; Mrs. Albert W. Roberts, Richmond County Chapter; Mrs. Matthias N. Aammenn, Suffolk Chapter; and Miss Ethel Abbott, Registrar of the Keskeskick Chapter.

We were happy to have with us Mrs. Arthur C. Dyer, Honorary President N.S.N.E.W., and the President of Bklyn Colony N.E.W., Mrs. George W. Winant; and last but by no means least, our own past Regents, Mrs. Edna Richards Finney, Mrs. Chas. N. Lane, Mrs. Helen Ryon Sayles.

Following the presentations a most interesting program was presented by Miss Marie Shepherd. Tea was served to the members and guests.

Edna C. (Mrs. Louis) Harris, *Regent*

Commodore Richard Dale (Albany, Ga.) centered its Americanism program for the Fall of 1957 upon the foreign-born people who were interested in securing the privileges of American citizenship.

Many aliens arrive at Air Force and Marine Supply bases located in the area. The chapter's Americanism chairman visited chaplains, ministers, and district court to obtain names of aliens. Her informative visits telling of Vocational and University Extension Schools, location of churches and library, plus the gift of our D.A.R. Manual for Citizenship were always welcomed by these people.

A class in Citizenship was set up at the High School under the auspices of the Albany Vocational School. D.A.R. Citizenship Manuals were given to the classes, Junior High, High School and Carnegie Libraries, USO Centers, the District Court and the tract-racks of the train and bus terminals.

Weeks in advance of the Naturalization Ceremonies at the Federal Court the chapter members sponsored bulletin boards, featuring the American's Creed, the Constitution and the Declaration of Independence with Manuals in English and the foreign languages, in shop windows and

libraries. Books written on the history of our country were displayed and reviewed in local newspapers. Christian Citizenship was stressed in the pulpits and the theme of "A Greater Love and Understanding for the Foreign-Born" was used by both religious and civic organizations.

The High School seniors were invited to represent the youth of America at the Naturalization Ceremony and joined with chapter members in greeting the new citizens.

A personal letter from the chapter was handed to each new citizen as he emerged from the courtroom. Taped to the upper left-hand corner was a small United States flag and below, this greeting:

"WELCOME NEW CITIZEN!

YOU are now a part of the great country where opportunities are unlimited.

YOU are an AMERICAN and, being an American, you are free to follow the dictates of your own conscience; your religious faith is your own choosing, also your friends. You are free to work, eat, sleep and live as you desire. Your children will have the opportunity to grow and develop free from the dictatorship of an individual or a powerful government. Your right to security and freedom is protected by the laws of our democratic country.

We call our nation the cumulative product of the best of all nations, and you will find us a free and fun-loving people vested with a deep responsibility for the PRIVILEGE of being an AMERICAN.

We are proud that you have assumed this responsibility with us, and we wish you great happiness in your American Citizenship.

THE DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION

COMMODORE RICHARD DALE CHAPTER, ALBANY, GEORGIA."

Through our chapter's efforts, we feel that the most important of civic-days, Americanism, its meaning and its keeping, has been set down in the memories of our foreign born new citizens this year.

Thelma O. Mabry (Mrs. Al.),
Chairman, Americanism and D.A.R. Manual

Peace Pipe (Denver, Colo.) honored Mr. and Mrs. Ward Lee Braerton's Fiftieth Wedding Anniversary on September 11th by sending an amount of fifty dollars to the Investment Trust Fund. Mrs. Braerton has been a member of our chapter since October 18, 1921, and during her membership has held many chairmanships and offices, becoming chapter Regent, State Treasurer, State Regent, and National Vice President General. She is currently National Vice President of the Children of the American Revolution.

We also had the pleasure of presenting a fifty-year pin to Mrs. Stephen B. Cortell, a member of our chapter for thirty-three years. She was given her membership into the D.A.R. by an aunt at the age of eighteen. Later she transferred to membership-at-large, and upon moving to Denver, Colorado, transferred to Peace Pipe Chapter on April 23, 1924. Mrs. Cortell has served her chapter well in the capacity of Vice Regent, Recording Secretary, Chaplain, and many important chairmanships throughout the years.

Mrs. Ward R. Treverton, *Regent*

Fort Green Ville (Ohio). Near the thriving town of West Milton, Miami County, Ohio, lies a pioneer country burial ground known as West Branch Friends Cemetery. The Quaker church that stood across the road has been torn down and from its brick has been erected a memorial wall enclosing this cemetery where sleep the pioneers—mostly Quakers who came first to this valley.

Among these pioneers are John Hoover (1760-1831) and his wife Sarah Burkett Hoover (1767-1843), great-great-grandparents of our beloved ex-president, the Honorable Herbert C. Hoover. They were the oldest Quakers of the 1802 migration.



On September 28, 1957, our D.A.R. chapter dedicated a bronze plaque marking the graves of these two pioneers. The Regent, Mrs. Alva M. Addington, assisted by the Acting Chaplain, Mrs. Homer Praker, read the impressive ritualistic service of dedication in grateful recognition of the significance of this place. The dedication was witnessed by a large number of visitors, distinguished guests, and descendants of this couple. Mr. Herbert Hoover sent a letter of thanks and appreciation for this honor.

Preceding the ceremony a luncheon was held at the West Milton Inn for fifty guests. Mr. Dean Hocker, guest soloist, sang "The Star-Spangled Banner," and "God of Our Fathers."

The October meeting was held at a historic old schoolhouse built in 1840—the first brick schoolhouse in Darke County—now owned and restored by Fort Greeneville Chapter. Our guests were members of the Anthony Wayne Parkway Board, who presented the chapter with a bronze tablet marking this "Beehive School." Mr. J. Richard Lawwill, Executive Director of the Board, made the presentation. The regent accepted it in behalf of the chapter, and with the chaplain, Mrs. Diller Howell, read the ritualistic dedication. The guest speaker for the occasion, Attorney Jesse K. Brumbaugh, spoke on the topic, "What Is Right with This Country?"

The committee in charge consisted of Mrs. R. D. Lynch, Miss Alice Fenton, Mrs. H. A. Baldwin, Mrs. Harry P. Campbell, and Miss Wilma S. Creamer.

At the May, 1957, meeting, our chapter presented a special citation for patriotic service to one of our charter members, Miss Maud F. Marker. This was in recognition of her twenty-five years of unbroken monthly visits and gifts to Veterans' Hospital and to other veterans at Dayton, Ohio.

Alva M. Addington, *Regent*

Gan-e-o-di-ya (Caledonia, N.Y.). More than 100 Daughters of the American Revolution and guests gathered in Fellowship Hall, First Presbyterian Church, Caledonia, New York, November 7th to join Gan-e-o-di-ya Chapter in celebrating their 50th anniversary.

Mrs. Harry Taylor, Regent, presided. The guests of honor included Mrs. Thurman Warren, State Regent, and two of the four living charter members, Miss Isabel F. Harmon and Mrs. Hamilton Vallance. Mrs. William J. Boyd and Mrs. W. Vallance Hamilton could not be present.



(Left to right) Mrs. Thurman Warren, State Regent; Mrs. Harry Taylor, Regent; Miss Edla Stannard Gibson, Honorary State Regent and Honorary Vice President General at the 50th Anniversary of Gan-e-o-di-ya Chapter, Fellowship Hall, First Presbyterian Church, Caledonia, New York, November 7, 1957.

Miss Mary Elliott Boyd, Ex-Regent and Ex-State Director, General Chairman, introduced the guests; Miss Edla S. Gibson, Honorary State Regent and Honorary Vice President General; Mrs. B. Wesley Andrew, State Chaplain; Mrs. Otto W. Walchli, State Treasurer; Mrs. Edward Holloway, State Historian; Mrs. Samuel J. Holt, Director, District VII; Mrs. Lynn Morgan, Director, District V; Mrs. Harold E. Burke, State Chairman of Approved Schools; Mrs. Samuel Leonard, State Chairman, Flag of the United States Committee; Mrs. Allan Hawkins of Troy, New York, a daughter of Mrs. Theron C. Brown, Organizing Regent; and the seven Ex-Regents, Mrs. Hamilton Vallance, Mrs. J. M. Burt, Mrs. Sidney Clark, Mrs. Edwin Roberts, Miss Mary E. Boyd, Mrs. Everett Cameron and Mrs. Lawrence Campbell. Seated also at the speaker's table were Miss Ruth Barber, Ex-State Treasurer and Ex-Recording Secretary; Mrs. Harry Osborn, Ex-State Librarian; Mrs. Hugh Barclay, Ex-State Director; and Mrs. Barton Levin, Chairman of the Genesee Council of Area Regents.

Regents and their members, whose Chapters are included in the Council, as well as Regents and members from District VII Chapters were present. Guests included members of the Legion Auxiliary and Gold Star Mothers.

Mrs. Taylor introduced Mrs. Thurman Warren, who congratulated the chapter upon its 50 years of service to the National and State Societies and the community. She gave an inspiring address.

The singing of "Blest Be the Tie that Binds" brought to a close a very memorable occasion in the chapter's history.

(Miss) Mary Elliott Boyd, *Historian*

Gansevoort (Albany, N.Y.) celebrated the 60th anniversary of its founding on November 18

at the beautifully restored historic Ten Broeck Mansion, Albany, N. Y. This happy occasion opened with a reception at 1 p.m. Following the reception the program opened with the Invocation by Mrs. Wm. Baldwin, Chaplain; the Pledge of Allegiance by Mrs. Lee S. Geddes, Chairman of the Flag Committee; and the singing of the Star-Spangled Banner led by Mrs. G. Victor Mea, Chairman of Music, with Mrs. John L. Harvey as accompanist. Mrs. Allen H. Hotelling presented the Registrar's report and welcomed Mrs. John W. Henry as a new member into the chapter and presented her with the chapter yearbook, a copy of "What the Daughters Do" and "Meet the D.A.R." Mrs. Theron C. Hoyt, Corresponding Secretary, read the special anniversary message from our President General, Mrs. Frederic A. Groves.

Mrs. Earle F. Romer, Regent, presided and introduced the following guests—State Officers: Mrs. Wesley Andrew, Chaplain; Mrs. Edward Holloway, Historian; Mrs. Kenneth Mayhe, Corresponding Secretary; and Mrs. J. Glen Sanders, Custodian; also Directors: Mrs. Adam H. Porter of District 3, and Miss Elsie Failing of Fort Plain, District 4; and State Chairmen: Mrs. Frank C. Weiting of Cobleskill, Motion Pictures; Mrs. Wm. Fulkerson, Troy, Press Relations; Miss Ruth M. Duryee, Cambridge, Resolutions Committee; Miss Edith Abbott, Yonkers, Genealogical Records; and Mrs. J. Howard Proper, Schoharie, Resolutions Committee; and National Vice Chairmen: Mrs. Charles Bowman, Larchmont, Junior Membership; Miss Amy J. Walker, Albany, Credentials; Mrs. Charles J. Graef, Hastings-on-Hudson, Americanism; and the regents of all chapters in District 3, plus representatives of many local civic and historical organizations.

Mrs. Borden H. Mills, First Vice Regent and Chairman of the Program Committee, introduced Mrs. Thurman C. Warren of Chappaqua, State Regent, who addressed the group. The Albanettes, directed by Marie Gutta Franke, presented a musical program.

Hostesses were the past Regents: Mesdames Lloyd Cheney, Cornelius M. Edwards, Alfred A. Hall, George L. Nickerson, Louis W. Oppenheim, Edgar L. Potter and Ernest H. Perkins. Guest pourers included Mrs. Averell Harriman, wife of the Governor of New York State; Mrs. Erastus Corning, II, wife of the Mayor of the City of Albany; Mrs. Mildred Smith, Chairman of the New York State Joint Legislative Committee on Preservation and Restoration of Historic Sites; Mrs. Herman Weston, State Regent of Vermont; Miss Amy Walker of Gansevoort Chapter, National Vice Chairman of Credentials; and Miss Lucie D. VanDenburgh, past State Treasurer.

Serving as Pages were Miss Mary L. Oppenheim, Miss Elizabeth Mashburn, and Miss Susan Jane Van Alen, who assisted the hostesses in presenting the programs and boutonnières to each guest and member present.

Tea was served after the program in the spacious and beautifully decorated dining room under the direction of Mrs. W. Alfred Hall and Mrs. Constance K. Loucka, co-chairman. In the candle-light room a 60th three-tiered anniversary cake was cut and served with special molded D.A.R. ice cream.

Helen M. Romer (Mrs. Earle F.), *Regent*

Brunswick (Brunswick, Ga.). The visit of State Regent, Mrs. John Thigpen of Atlanta to our chapter, was the occasion for a luncheon at the Sea Island Beach Club. In addition to Mrs. Thigpen, honor guests included Mrs. Mary Givens Bryan, State Archivist, and Mrs. Ben Thornton of Tallulah Falls, State D.A.R. Librarian. They were presented with carnation corsages. The luncheon table was decorated with an appropriate shell motif in the place cards. Varicolored snapdragons, stock and calendulas arranged in a large shell formed the centerpiece. Following luncheon, our chapter held its meeting at the home of Mrs. Thomas Collier in Brunswick. Presented by Mrs. E. W. Ellis, Chapter Regent, the theme of Mrs. Thigpen's talk was national defense. As the nation's leading patriotic organization, she said it was the duty and responsibility of every member of the D.A.R. to endeavor to protect our American ideals and traditions from enemies both internal and external.



(Left to right) Mrs. Mary Bryan Givens, state archivist; Mrs. E. W. Ellis, regent of Brunswick Chapter; Mrs. John F. Thigpen, state regent; Mrs. C. H. Leavy, state chairman of medals and prizes; and Mrs. Ben I. Thornton, state librarian.

Mrs. Bryan, State Archivist, gave a brief talk on her experiences in her work of 25 years. She said gathering and preserving of county and state records during genealogical and historical research was a most fascinating occupation. A report was made on the recent State Conference in Savannah.

On exhibition was the handsome silver trophy awarded the chapter on music. Mrs. Robert Zacharias, whose efforts were responsible for the chapter receiving this honor, expressed appreciation for the cooperation of the membership. The chapter also received the State honor roll certificate. Mrs. Collier's home was decorated with artistic arrangements of mixed spring flowers. Out of town guests were Mrs. Bill Zeckendorf of New York City, Mrs. D. F. Martin of Flemington and Mrs. J. P. Porter of Dorchester.

Mrs. E. W. Ellis, Regent

Loyalty (Alexandria, La.) observed its half century of activity with a tea on its Golden Anniversary given in the Bentley Room of Hotel Bentley, Alexandria, La., on October 7, 1957. The chapter also honored its only present charter member, Mrs. John H. Overton, at whose home the first organizational meeting was held on October 29, 1927. Twelve women attended the first meeting, with seven of them being elected to office, and later, on December 7 of that year Mrs. Christopher Hamilton Tebault of New Orleans, State Regent, chartered Loyalty at a tea.

It was the second chapter in Louisiana. Its only senior is "Spirit of '76" Chapter in New Orleans, chartered on May 2, 1895. Mrs. Overton was presented a 50-year membership pin by Mrs. A. F. Lanier on behalf of the chapter.

Mrs. Overton related some of the earlier history of the chapter and recalled "Flag days were among our most colorful observances of the early years of the chapter. Not only members were attracted, but many others as well. It was not unusual for a score or more to join the line as the D.A.R. members marched." Mrs. Overton told of one flag day ceremony at Camp Stafford: "We met at City Hall square and marched to the railroad station where we boarded a train for the camp and the ceremonies," she said.

Mrs. Overton told of the establishment of the Louisiana Room in the Memorial Continental Hall as one of the D.A.R. achievements. The appointments are from the Louisiana colonial period and every aspect reflects the gracious dignity of those years. It is in this room that Louisiana delegates attend meetings when they are in Washington for Continental Congress.



Mrs. A. F. Lanier presenting a 50 year membership pin to Mrs. John H. Overton.

Charter members, in addition to Mrs. Overton, included Mrs. D. S. Flower, Mrs. D. F. Clark, Mrs. W. L. Baillio, Mrs. C. M. Flower, and the late Mesdames J. W. Alexander, M. L. Alexander, Florence Butler Evans, F. S. Meyre, L. M. Wade and T. C. Wheadon and Miss Virginia Wheadon.

Chapter regents during the half century of chapter activities include Mrs. Wade, the first regent, Mrs. C. M. Flower, Mrs. Clark, Mrs. J. A. McCoy, Mrs. J. A. Robinson, Mrs. D. H. Keller, Mrs. H. H. White, Mrs. W. S. Buchanan, Mrs. R. F. White, Mrs. J. H. McDonald, Mrs. S. L. Calhoun, Mrs. George E. Powell, Mrs. Robert Miles, Mrs. J. W. Hickman, Mrs. A. F. Lanier, Mrs. Gaston L. Porterie, Mrs. G. A. Whitener, Miss Mary Lee Cambre, Mrs. M. M. Cragon, Mrs. Earl Jones, Mrs. I. L. McGehee, Mrs. John H. Farrar, Mrs. H. A. Bradrod and the current regent Mrs. Joe W. Pitts. Special recognition was given those who have been members from 50 to 25 years, who include Mrs. Overton, Miss Lillie Thornton, Mrs. G. W. Cooper, Mrs. F. E. David, Mrs. Buchanan, Mrs. Clarence Pierson, Mrs. W. C. Roberts, Mrs. H. H. Hardy, Miss Harriet Powers, Mrs. King Rand, Mrs. M. E. Toorean, Miss Willie Wynn White, Mrs. E. R. Gamdy, Mrs. A. J. Hertzog, Mrs. W. D. Wadley, Mrs. James C. Bolton, Mrs. F. W. Bradt, Miss Flavilla Bradt, Miss Mary Lee Cambre, Mrs. W.

A. Coon, Mrs. H. D. Foote, Mrs. George E. Powell, Mrs. F. T. Mikell, Mrs. John H. McDonald, Mrs. J. P. Kelley and Mrs. Cora S. Staples. Mrs. John F. Kufria, Sr., a member of Loyalty Chapter since 1956, has been a member of D.A.R. for 51 years, having been a member of Isaac Van Buskirk Chapter in Indianapolis.

Piano music was furnished by Mrs. Raymond Seshul. Pouring were Mrs. Joe W. Pitts and Mrs. M. M. Cragon. Introduced by Mrs. Pitts were the Louisiana State Regent, Mrs. Edward D. Schneider of Lake Providence, Mrs. John W. Hickman, first State Vice Regent; Mrs. W. D. McKay, District 2 Director, and Mrs. W. W. Paige, Regent of St. Denis Chapter, Natchitoches.

Hostesses for the meeting were Mrs. Pitts, Mrs. Lanier, Mrs. Farrar, Mrs. Cragon and Mrs. Bradford. Autumn flowers in golden tones decorated the tea table and on either side yellow tapers burned in silver holders.

Ruby P. (Mrs. H. A.) Bradford

Colonel Aaron Ogden (Garden City, N.Y.) observed Constitution Day in many ways. The illustration shows an exhibit which stood in the window of the Franklin Simon store in Garden City for the entire week of September 17-23. A smartly suited mannikin is seen looking at an easel which supports the colored print of the signing of the Constitution and Franklin Simon's salutation to Constitution Week, with our chapter's handsome silk American and Chapter flags flanking the easel. Booklet copies of the Constitution were placed in the library for distribution, and flags and posters were placed in several places of business. The Mayor of Garden City publicly proclaimed Constitution Week, and the schools as well as churches of all denominations were asked to observe it. Many of our members went to New York City on the Constitution Day Pilgrimage to visit the Mayflower II. The acting captain, Godfrey Wicksteed, was presented with a parchment-like reproduction of the Constitution in scroll form, giving the Daughters in return a similar copy of the Mayflower Compact.



Appreciation of the Constitution, and American History has always been stressed by this chapter. History medals and prizes are not only given at elementary and high school level, but also for the past three years, to Adelphi College, to the highest ranking American History student. That student has in each case been one of distinguished record. Good Citizen pins, with cash awards, will

go to five nearby high schools. We are also keenly interested in the D.A.R. approved schools, sending scholarships to Tamasee and Kate Duncan Smith, and subscribing to many of the D.A.R. projects for the benefit of these schools, as well as Crossnore, Hillside and St. Mary's School for Indian Girls.

Mrs. Paul W. Bigelow, Regent

Loup Valley (Loup City, Nebr.). Highlighting Loup Valley's activities for fiscal year 1956-57 were two events—the convening of District 7 in Loup City September 20, and the chapter's 5th annual meeting the last of May. Six state officers attended the District meeting: Regent Mrs. H. L. Blackledge; Vice Regent Mrs. Folsom H. Gates; Chaplain Mrs. H. L. Zinnecker; Recording Secretary Mrs. Dave Ablowich; Registrar Mrs. J. M. Sprague; and Historian Mrs. A. O. Fasser. Other out-of-town "daughters" and guests included Mrs. R. E. Dutch and Mrs. A. E. Green—Grand Island; Mrs. Homer Blakeman and Mrs. Ben Sommer—Merna; Mrs. Ernest Schneider—Poole; Miss Byrdee Needham—Omaha; and the Mmes. Eldon Bass, A. J. Farnham, Sr., John Teter and Miss Rhea Rentfrow—Loup City. A letter from Mrs. Bruce Livingston Canaga, Chaplain General, informed the chapter that the opening prayer offered at the meeting will be included in the National Society's book of prayers. On May 31st, the state regent again honored the chapter by her presence and by installing the chapter's newly elected officers. As guest speaker, Mrs. Blackledge not only cited some of the outstanding achievements and challenges experienced by the N.S.D.A.R. during the year but she delighted her audience by reading the two-minute report she presented for Nebraska at the Sixty-sixth Continental Congress.

For its annual civic project, the chapter rebound the 1889 and 1890 files of the Sherman County Times. The year saw the completion of another project initiated in 1955-56; namely, the compilation of Sherman County Cemetery Records. The task of organizing and typing data devolved upon Regent, Wilda T. Chase, who was assisted by Mrs. W. C. Clark, Miss Meroe Owens and Mrs. M. E. Plantz in obtaining inscriptions. The four copies of the book will be presented to the library of the National Society D.A.R., the Nebraska State Historical Society, the Loup City Township Public Library and one other library in the area. For the fourth consecutive year, the chapter was represented at Continental Congress. Two new names were added to its roster; eleven were proposed and accepted. Awards for good citizenship and excellence in American history were made in two high schools. Song books containing favorite campus songs of American colleges and universities were presented to four high schools in the area. Programs were in keeping with the National theme: "Cherish and Maintain American Freedom." In her paper, "The Founding Fathers," Miss Owens emphasized the role of James Madison in the Constitutional Convention of 1787, and displayed a copy of Madison's Journal. "Let's look at our schools—and visit St. Mary's!" featured a visit that Mrs. Foley and Miss Owens made to the school in October and the thrilling experience of crossing the Missouri River by ferry. Making use of, and displaying American Annuals of Christmas Literature and

Art, Mrs. Henry Wilson portrayed the folklore and folkways of Christmas in many lands. Mrs. A. B. Erdmann gave an interesting historical account of Fort Robinson and its present-day attraction as a museum. "Lincoln's New Salem Days" were vividly described by Miss Chase, whose mother's childhood was spent in the locale. For "Sweet Freedom's Songs," Mrs. Byrel Lang (a guest) presented an informative paper on American folk songs and folk music. Displayed too was a facsimile of The Bay Psalm Book, the first book (and the first song book!) printed in English North America (1640). (The original of this facsimile is owned by the Old South Church—Boston, and is kept in the rare books section of the Boston Public Library. Only five complete copies are extant.)

The chapter was saddened by the death on November 9 of one of its most distinguished members, Anna Loretta Sutton Chase. Not only was Mrs. Chase Nebraska's "Mother of the Year" in 1955, she was one of Loup Valley's founders. The chapter dedicated the marker at her grave on May 27, 1957.

Edna Henrietta Gasteyer

Natural Bridge (Glasgow, Va.) marks its fortieth anniversary March 18, 1958, and pauses to pay tribute to its Organizing Regent, Mrs. William Moore Peak, for her years of faithful service to the chapter and to the National Society.

With enthusiasm, graciousness and sound judgment, Mrs. Peak has guided the selection of practical activities in a chapter, until recent years the only one in Rockbridge County, with membership so scattered that it even includes six loyal daughters in other states. Her knowledge of every phase of D.A.R. work has prompted every committee chairman to seek her aid; her terms in office include: Regent, eighteen years; Vice Regent, six; Registrar, three; Historian, three; past State Chairman of American Indians, three. Our perennial choice to represent Natural Bridge at State Conference and Continental Congress, she is now Chapter Secretary-Treasurer and a District Chairman.

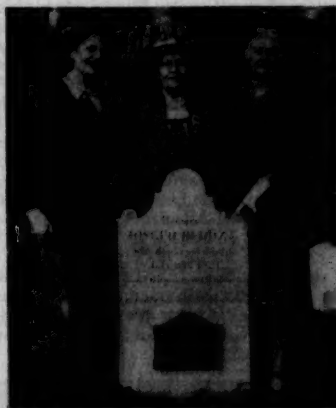
An experienced and accurate genealogist, Mrs. Peak has prepared many application papers since the nucleus of twelve charter members was formed in 1918, but her energy is not confined to D.A.R. projects. A graduate of Georgetown College in her native Kentucky, during her residence in Virginia, Mrs. Peak has made many original contributions to the State and County of her adoption, although her modesty makes it hard to assign them all. Her extensive research has unearthed material for a series of lectures, and her papers are proudly preserved by Rockbridge County Historical Society and the "Ignorance Club" of Lexington. She is active also in Woman's Club, AAUW, UDC, Church and Community; in 1953 she retired as Postmaster of the growing town of Glasgow.

Despite these multiple interests, Mrs. Peak always finds time to answer questions and give substantial help and encouragement to everyone. With deep affection and respect, we salute Our Most Valuable Member!

Frances Howard Edmonds Baldwin
Charter Member

Captain Molly Pitcher (Washington, D.C.) and Colonel Thomas Reynolds (Pemberton, N.J.) cooperated in the erection of a marker for the grave of Major Joseph Budd which is located in St. Andrew's graveyard, Mount Holly, N.J. The marker was given by the Captain Molly Pitcher Chapter under the official direction of Mrs. Naomi Thompson Holt, who has been a member of the chapter for 51 years and is the great-great granddaughter of Major Budd.

Mrs. F. D. Fahrenbruch as the chapter regent of the Colonel Thomas Reynolds Chapter; Mrs. Hunt as the organizing regent and Miss Grace Jones as chaplain had charge of the ceremony. They represented 84 chapters with 5380 members in all parts of New Jersey.



(Left to right) Mrs. William S. Vaughn and Miss Mary Budd, both of Colonel Thomas Reynolds Chapter; Naomi Thompson Holt (Mrs. Fred W.) of the Captain Molly Pitcher Chapter.

Major Joseph Budd was born October 25, 1756, on a farm on the Birmingham Toad between Buddtown and Birmingham. After the birth of his son Thomas, he moved his family to a farm at the intersection of the Columbus, Vincentown and South Pemberton Roads. Later this farm was owned and occupied by his grandson John Smalley. As a Major of the Second Regiment of the Burlington County Militia and Aid-de-Camp to General George Washington, legend has it that he caught LaFayette in his arms when the latter was wounded.

Of all the many civic duties for which he is famous none is more outstanding than that of being on a committee of three who planned the Court House in Mount Holly. Nothing he could have done would so resound to his glory and that of the citizens of Mount Holly for all times as the erection in 1796 of this building famous throughout the United States for the perfection of its Colonial architecture.

His son, Thomas, later married Nancy Ann Irick. They had a son, Leander Joseph Budd, who married Rebecca Woodward Lippincott, and a grandson, Henry Irick Budd, one of whose daughters, Mary Woodward Budd, still lives in the old family home on the Main Street built by the nephew of Major Budd. Miss Mary's niece, Josephine Budd Vaughn, is the wife of Mayor William S. Vaughn of Mount Holly.

Major Budd's wife, Mary Fox Budd, was one of three Fox sisters who married three army officers: Major Joseph Budd, Chaplain Smalley and Captain Chambers. Mary Chambers Fawcett, who was born in Mount Holly, grew up here and has been regent of the Moorestown D.A.R., was the great-great-granddaughter of Captain Chambers.

Mrs. Fred W. Holt, past regent of the Washington, D.A.R., is responsible for erecting the plaque for Major Budd. She is descended from him through his daughter Hannah who married the Rev. Joseph Sheppard of Burlington.

Abraham Lincoln (Lincoln, Ill.) on October 27, 1957, dedicated a bronze marker at the grave of William Gillham in East Newbern Cemetery, Jersey County, Illinois, across from the Gillham Mound named after the Gillham family. The Minian Edwards Chapter of Alton participated in the dedication since they also had members who were descendants of Mr. Gillham.

The program was arranged by our Regent, Mrs. Frank House and the Fifth Division Director, Mrs. Harry Mills. The introduction was given by Mrs. Mills and the Chaplain of the Minian Edwards Chapter, Mrs. Joseph Ash, gave the invocation. The presentation of the Colors and the Pledge of Allegiance to the Flag was led by Miss Ruby Robertson of Alton. Mrs. W. O. Baker read the history of William Gillham which was written by Mrs. J. S. Devanny. Mrs. Robert Vance placed a wreath upon the grave. The services were closed with a prayer and benediction given by the Reverend Gilder Harris, pastor of the East Newbern Methodist Church.



(Left to right, participants) Miss Ruby Robertson, Mrs. Edward Ginther, Mrs. Harry Mills, Mrs. J. E. Schlaßy, Jr., Mrs. Joseph Ash, Mrs. Frank House, Mrs. W. O. Baker and Rev. Gilder Harris.

After the services a tea was held in the home of Mrs. Brownlow May of Jerseyville. Mrs. May and her co-hostesses, Misses Laura Nott and Susan Nott, Mrs. Devanny, Mrs. Baker, and Mrs. Vance are descendants of William Gillham, who died in 1825.

Thomas Gillham came from Ireland in 1730, settled in Pendleton County, South Carolina, and there with his wife, Margaret Campbell Gillham, raised his family of eleven children: Ezekiel, Charles, Thomas, William, James, John, Isaac, Nancy, Mary, Sally, and Susannah. He early espoused the cause of the Colonies, and he, with his seven sons and two sons-in-law, served in the Revolutionary War. When peace was once restored they returned to South Carolina, with the exception of James, the fifth son, who moved to Kentucky.

In June of 1790, while James and his eldest son were at work in the fields a party of Kickapoo

Indians stole his wife and the other three children and successfully escaped to their hunting grounds in northern Illinois. James followed their trail, where he could often see the footprints of his wife and children, and was convinced that his missing ones were alive. He sold his farm, placed his remaining child in the care of neighbors and with the determination to regain his family, started north into an almost endless wilderness. After five years of searching, he found his loved ones safe in a Kickapoo village. During his long search, James became favorably impressed with what he saw of Illinois—he determined to make it his future home. From the accounts of the new country by James in his letters back home, Thomas, the third son of Thomas Gillham, was induced to come in 1799, with John and William following in 1802.



(Left to right, descendants) Back row: Mrs. Robert F. Lenhardt, Miss Susan Nott, Mrs. W. O. Baker, Miss Laura Nott, Mrs. Lyle Garrison, Mr. Wm. Lorton, Mrs. Wm. Lorton, Mrs. Brownlow May, and Mrs. Walter Knight. Front row: Linda Lenhardt, Mrs. Robert Vance, Mrs. J. S. Devanny and Mrs. Margaret McDow.

Thus it was that William Gillham, his wife Jane and their eight children—John, William, Ezekiel, Agnes, Sally, Mary, Margaret, and Jane, settled in Jersey County in 1820 in what was known as "Lofton's Prairie," named after John G. Lofton, a son-in-law. The Mound you see today was soon to be known as "Gillham Mound"—and the Gillham Campground, located on the east side of the Mound was established in the early 1820's by the Methodists.

Those attending the first school and church classes (formed at the home of John D. Gillham) bore the names of Gillham, Lofton, McDow, Lorton, Utt, White, Beeman, Cummings, Carroll, Waggoner, Slaten, Cockrell, Swain, Darlington, Piggott, Chappell, Briggs, Spaulding, Brown, and their relatives either by blood or marriage.

Kathryn Knochel, Secretary

Wyoming Valley (Kingston, Pa.). Constitution Week, September 17-23, was proclaimed by Mayor Luther M. Kniffen of Wilkes-Barre City. He urged all citizens to study the Constitution and to express gratitude for the privilege of American citizenship in our Republic functioning under the "superb body of laws"—the Constitution of the United States of America.

He stated it is the privilege and duty of the American people to commemorate the 170th anniversary of the adoption of the Constitution with appropriate ceremonies and activities.

Our chapter also observed Constitution Week with a special meeting at the Wyoming Valley Historical Society on September 16, in which

(Continued on page 329)

Genealogical Source Material

edited by

Jean Stephenson, National Chairman

(Note: All genealogical material and all queries should be addressed to National Chairman, Genealogical Records, N.S.D.A.R., 1776 D Street, N.W., Washington 6, D. C.)

While now and then one tracing her (or his) ancestry descends from a family resident in the same locality ever since arrival in America, it is the exception. Most families moved, sometimes some members in each successive generation. It is often not too difficult to ascertain the former residence in some other colony of an ancestor of the colonial period, but this problem of former residence is a very real one when the move occurred during or after the Revolutionary war. It is difficult enough in the movement from the states east of the Mississippi to those west but that is simple compared to ascertaining the state (or colony) of origin when the family appears in some state west of the Alleghanies between 1775 and 1820.

Often in tracing from one's self backward, which is the correct procedure, one reaches a grandparent, great-grandparent or other ancestor who simply "appears" in an area, with nothing to identify him, or her, or to show from whence he or she came.

The first step then is to get all possible information about him, and to search all available records in the area in which he is located at the first *proved* mention of him. Did he own land? If so, how and when did he get it? If it was a grant from one of the original colonies or from the United States, under what law was it granted? Was the grant for services of any kind? If so, what were they? Were those services performed by him, or someone else, and if someone else, how did he get the right to the land? If he bought the right, where did the man he bought it from live? If he did not get it as a grant, or by buying the rights of a grantee, from whom did he buy the land, and when? Does the deed indicate where he lived when he bought it? When was it next sold, and by whom? It may have been sold by him or several generations later by a descendant who inherited it. In either case, does the deed by which it was sold recite how it

came into the ancestor's possession? Then see exactly where in the county the land was located. Pinpoint it on a large scale map. Who were his neighbors? Was their land granted to them or bought about the same time the ancestor got his?

Next, look over the wills, deeds, and court records of all sorts during the years of the ancestor's residence in the area, to see whether he is mentioned in any of them, or witnesses any of them. If so, note carefully full details about each person with whom he is in any way associated. Tabulate all the names of his neighbors and associates. Sometimes there will be an indication of former residence of some of these which may be helpful. If no such direct clue is found, the collective group of names will aid toward the subsequent search. What church did your ancestor attend after he was settled in the area? If the ancestor was living as late as 1850, in every case the 1850 Federal Census should be checked to see where he reported he was born. If he was dead before 1850, but any of his children were living in 1880, the census of the latter year should be examined to see the state such children reported as the place of their father's birth.

The next step will be to study the history of the locality concerned. From what earlier state or colony was it settled, and from what specific county or town in such state or colony. What successive groups of settlers came in? Were they predominantly members of a certain church?

Seldom did a man with a wife or family migrate alone to a new home. He usually went with a group or took his family to a locality where there were friends from his or his wife's home town. A single man might go alone, particularly if he was a hunter, trapper, or merchant, and then marry a girl in the new settlement and remain there.

By studying the history of the area, the origin of successive groups of settlers can often be determined, and then such place of

origin searched to see whether records there show your ancestor and the fact of his move. (Sometimes, if he owned land in his former home, he moved away and left it, and later he or his children or grandchildren would give a deed for it, and so prove the connection).

For example, certain sections of Ohio were settled primarily from Connecticut, while other sections were settled primarily from Virginia, and still others from Pennsylvania. Certain portions of the "pan-handle" of West Virginia were settled, not from Pennsylvania as might be expected, but from Virginia. And there were areas in what is now West Virginia that had a heavy migration from New Jersey soon after the Revolution. In the north, there was a definite movement from Rhode Island to Vermont during and immediately after the Revolution. Well-known is the movement from Connecticut to the "Military Tract" in central New York around 1785-1795; less known but equally important is the settlement in the Rochester, New York, region from the Northern Neck of Virginia soon after 1800.

So local history should be studied with care. Land records should be searched to see what families appear at the same time as the ancestor being traced, where they were from, etc.

In many cases, the settler came by following an established route of travel. For this reason, it is important to know the routes of migration to a new area from the older settlements. Unfortunately, there is little in print about these routes. In 1933 the National Genealogical Society published a pamphlet by Marcus W. Lewis, *The Development of Early Emigrant Trails east of the Mississippi River*, with a map showing the principal trails and giving a brief description of some of them, but it has been long since out of print. A revision of this is being prepared for the National Genealogical Society by Herman R. Friis, Chief of the Maps Division of The National Archives, and it is hoped it will be available within a year. Meanwhile, much can be learned of the routes connecting a new settlement with older ones by a study of the history of the locality.

Then, with a list of names of friends, neighbors, and possible associates, the route probably traveled can be examined, settlement by settlement along it, for occur-

rence of the names of interest. Often in this way, the connection with the former place of residence may be established.

An interesting example of the way this procedure can be helpful is the case of the Thames family (pronounced "Tims" and sometimes found in the records spelled that way—or several other ways!). A Thames family appeared in the "High Hills of the Santee" region (the present Sumter-Clarendon Counties) of South Carolina not long before the Revolution. The given name of Amos was common in the family, the other Christian names being the usual ones of John, James and William. Where did they come from? The chief emigrant route into this section from 1745 until long after the Revolution was the Occaneechi Path. This old trail led from the James River through Petersburg, Va., crossing the Roanoke River near the Virginia-North Carolina line in Brunswick Co., Va., thence continuing somewhat west of south through the present Cumberland Co., N.C. (Fayetteville) and on to the High Hills of the Santee; from there it curved westward to the site of what is now Augusta, Ga.

So various counties along the route were checked. There were found Thames families in Cumberland Co., N.C., with the name of Amos occurring, but they appeared there shortly before the Revolution and were contemporaries in age of the South Carolina men. So checking was continued "up the line." Thames were found in Brunswick Co., Va., but not in counties further north or along the James River. So a thorough study was made of records of Brunswick and adjoining counties. There it was found that Amos Thomas, Senior, was located as early as 1746. There is now no doubt that it was his descendants who followed the Occaneechi Path south, leaving members of the family at various points en route. (For the benefit of members of this family, it might be mentioned that work is continuing on collecting full information as to his descendants all along the way.)

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While Bible records are valuable, since frequently they are the only source of vital records, all too often the family listed in them is not identified with a locality or in anyway that one can be sure who the persons are.

There were many persons of the same name, and without some way of knowing

where the person lived who made the entries, or who is listed, the usefulness of the Bible is limited. For this reason, those who furnish copies of Bible records, either for publication or for inclusion in volumes of records being compiled for the Library, are urged to supply all the information they have about the Bible, and especially the residence of the family at the time of the earliest contemporary record shown therein.

Of even more value is a Bible that records a man with Revolutionary service and then proceeds to list his children, with their births, marriages and deaths, and descendants of one of them. Such a Bible is that of Peter Perlee. No one has as yet joined the D.A.R. on his record.

Anyone who has a Bible showing the children of a Revolutionary soldier and containing the names of his children with their marriages, and the same information for descendants through one or more of the children down to at least 1875 is invited to send in an account of such soldier with his service (with citations to original records to support each statement) and photostats of the Bible. In this way such information will not only be preserved but will be made available to all descendants.



Peter Perlee, Revolutionary Soldier, and His Descendants.

(Furnished by Alfred H. Perlee (who possesses the Bible quoted below) through the Chink-chewnska Chapter)

Peter Perlee served from New Jersey in the Revolutionary War.

The Department of Defense, of that state, by letter of 29 October 1956, furnished the following statement of his record:

Private, Captain Peter D. Vroom's Company, Second Regiment, Somerset County Militia; in active service, February 14, 1777; discharged, February 20, 1777; also served as wagoner.

Peter Perlee lived in Somerset Co. He is buried in the Harlingen Cemetery at Belle Mead, N. J. His will appears in *New Jersey Archives*, vol. 35, p. 304.

Three of his children moved to Ohio about 1800. They were Peter and wife Rachel, Benjamin and wife Mary, Martha and husband Jacob Low.

Bible records

Page 1:

Peter Perlee died April 18, 1781.

Rebeckah Halsey, wife of Peter, died May 5, 1820.

Children

John Perlee born May 16, 1762.

Mary Perlee born October 1, 1764.

Peter Perlee born February 10, 1767.

Benjamin Perlee born November 27, 1769.

Anne Perlee born April 18, 1772.

Martha Perlee born December 16, 1774.

Jane Perlee born October 16, 1777.

Abraham Perlee born June 27, 1780.

Marriages

John Perlee—Nellie Voorhees

Mary Perlee—John Dumont.

Peter Perlee—Rachel Manning.

Benjamin Perlee—Mary Peterson.

Anne Perlee—Jeremiah Van Derveer.

Martha Perlee—Jacob D. Lowe, March 6, 1796.

Jane Perlee—Peter Van Cleef.

Abraham Perlee—Maria Nevius, January 26, 1809.

Births

Page 2:

Abraham Perlee, senior—June 27, 1780.

Maria Nevius—January 5, 1784.

Abraham B. Perlee—March 22, 1825.

Magdalena T. Hodge Perlee—Sep. 25, 1833.

Magdalena D. Talmage—Dec. 2, 1782.

Mariah Talmage—Ap. 13, 1807.

Peter Hodge—Jan. 23, 1801.

Peter Perlee—Dec. 19, 1809.

Rulif Perlee—Dec. 19, 1809.

Martha Jane Perlee—Aug. 1, 1814.

John M. Perlee—Nov. 7, 1812.

Maria Perlee—Dec. 22, 1817.

J.V.D.V. Perlee—June 2, 1816.

Ralph N. Perlee—June, 20, 1820.

Ruth Perlee—April 10, 1822.

Births

Page 3:

Mary Elizabeth Perlee—May 7, 1853.

Peter H. Perlee—May 7, 1854.

Sarah Louise Perlee—June 9, 1855.

Baby, no life—January 25, 1857.

Baby, no life—May 27, 1858.

Baby, no life—May 15, 1860.

Albert N. Perlee—March 3, 1862.

Julia L. Perlee—Aug. 4, 1864.

Frederick T. Perlee—March 4, 1868.

George Perlee—March 28, 1873.

Ella F. Perlee—Feb. 1, 1897.

Jennie F. Smalley—Jan. 1, 1859.

Ethel May Shopp—Oct. 10, 1877.

Helen Huyler Perlee—July 2, 1901.

Dorothy May Perlee—Sept. 24, 1903.

Alfred Howard Perlee—Oct. 25, 1906.

Peter K. Hageman—Dec. 7, 1859.

Joan Unsworth—Aug. 27, 1929.

Betty Jane Bolitho—Dec. 19, 1931.

William John Bolitho—Aug. 27, 1905.

Joseph Unsworth—Aug. 3, 1899.

Marion Ruth Winslow—July 30, 1908.

Kathryn Winslow Perlee—Nov. 13, 1942.

Robert Winslow Perlee—June 11, 1945.

Marriages

Abraham B. Perlee—Magdalena T. Hodge, March 10, 1852.

Rev. Peter K. Hageman—Julia L. Perlee, June 16, 1886.

Albert N. Perlee—Jennie F. Smalley, May 13, 1896.

Geo. Perlee—Ethel May Shopp, Nov. 24, 1898.

William J. Bolitho—Dorothy May Perlee, June 28, 1926.

Joseph J. Unsworth—Helen Huyler Perlee, Nov. 10, 1928.

Alfred Howard Perlee—Marion Ruth Winslow, April 12, 1941.

Ward Sherwood Kinball—Ella Frances Perlee, Dec. 27, 1946.

Joan Unsworth—Gene Joseph Dyer, Jan. 10, 1953.

Betty Jane Bolitho—William N. Stanaland, August 30, 1955.

Deaths

Abraham Perlee—Aug. 11, 1856.

Maria Nevius Perlee—July 25, 1855.

Mary Elizabeth Perlee—May 27, 1853.

Peter H. Perlee—June 2, 1854.

Sarah Louise Perlee—Oct. 12, 1857.

Magdalena T. Perlee—March 23, 1888.

Maria Talmage Hodge—July 8, 1890.

Abraham B. Perlee—June 19, 1893.

Frederick T. Perlee—June 8, 1910.

Rev. Peter K. Hageman—July 13, 1926.

Albert N. Perlee—July 14, 1926.

Jennie Smalley Perlee—Aug. 1, 1930.

Kathryn Winslow Perlee—Nov. 14, 1942.

Julia Perlee Hageman—Dec. 30, 1943.

George Perlee—December 31, 1946.

Ethel Shopp Perlee—October 10, 1954.

Marriages

Abram Perlee—Mariah Nevius, Jan. 26, 1809.

Peter Perlee—Malinda Hilts, March 1, 1838.

J. V. D. Perlee—Hannah Van Middlesworth, April 24, 1839.

Ralph N. Perlee—Sarah Mather, Jan. 20, 1846.

Abram B. Perlee—Magdalena T. Hodge, Mch. 10, 1852.

Ruth Perlee—F.V.L. Van Dorn, Dec. 28, 1859.

From Genealogical Records Committee, Virginia.

Green Family Bible

(In 1946 Bible was in possession of Mrs. Grace-Green Weir, Manassas, Va.)

I, James Green, a son of Moses and Elizabeth Green, was born January 11th, 1776.

My wife, Mary, a daughter of Rush and Joanna Marshall, was born January the 1st, 1786.

Sally Green a daughter of James and Mary Green, was born November the 2nd, 1800.

Alfred Green, a son of James and Mary Green, was born Nov. 15th, 1802.

Nancy Green, a daughter of James and Mary Green, was born June 28th, 1805.

Betsy Green, a daughter of James and Mary Green, was born March 28th, 1807.

Rush Marshall Green, a son of James and Mary Green, was born June 15th, 1809.

George Washington Green, a son of James and Mary Green, was born May 15th, 1811.

Emily Ann Green, a daughter of James and Mary Green, was born July 19th, 1813.

William Adams Green, a son of James and Mary Green, was born May 13th, 1815.

Richard Nelson Green, a son of James and Mary Green, was born April 27th, 1817.

Thompson Abner Green, son of James and Mary Green, was born February 13th, 1819.

Mary Ellen Green, a daughter of James and Mary Green, was born April 22nd, 1822.

Lucy Amanda Green, a daughter of James and Mary Green, was born December 27, 1825.

James Franklin Green, a son of James and Mary Green, was born September 3rd, 1828.

James Thomas Green, only son of Alfred Green, was born January 10th, 1833.

Walter Brawner Green, the son of James F. and Mary C. Green, was born July 20th, 1856.

William Goodwin Green, a son of James F. & Mary C. Green, was born September 14th, 1858.

Emily Ann Green, a daughter of James and Mary C. Green, was born November 23rd, 1860.

John S. Green, a son of James and Mary C. Green, was born February 25th, 1863.

George W. Green, a son of James F. and Mary C. Green, was born April 3rd, 1867.

Grace F. Green, a daughter of James F. and Mary C. Green, was born April 25th, 1870.

Deaths

Sally Green, a daughter of James and Mary Green, departed this life on the 17th day of February A.D. 1818, age 17 years, 3 months and 15 days.

Thompson Abner Green, a son of James and Mary Green, departed this life on the 5th day of August A.D. 1824, age 5 years, five months, and 23 days.

Lucy Amanda Green, a daughter of James and Mary Green, departed this life on the 26th day of September A. D. 1826, age 8 months and 29 days.

Mary Ellen Green, a daughter of James and Mary Green, departed this life on the 12th day of November A.D. 1829, age 7 years, 6 months, and 23 days.

Alfred Green, son of James and Mary Green [obliterated]

Rush Marshall Green, son of James and Mary Green, departed this life on the 13th day of March A.D. 1840, Age 30 years, 9 months, 2 days.

William Adams Green, son of James and Mary Green, departed this life on the 27th day of February A.D. 1841, Age 25 years, 10 months, 15 days.

Emily Ann Ferguson, a daughter of James and Mary Green, departed this life on the 15th day of September A.D. 1843, Age 30 years, one month, 27 days.

George W. Green, a son of James and Mary Green, departed this life on the 6th day of January A.D. 1866, Age 54 years, 7 months, 25 days.

Nancy Green, a daughter of James and Mary Green, departed this life on the 2nd day of November A.D. 1869, age 64 years 4 months.

James Green, a son of Moses and Elizabeth Green, departed this life on the 14th day of November 1850, age 74 years, 9 months, 3 days.

Mary Green, wife of James Green and daughter of Rush and Joanna Marshall, departed this life on the 4th day of October 1862, age 76 years, 9 months, 4 days.

Mary Catharine Green, wife of James F. Green, a daughter of John and Julia Ann Strother, departed this life on the 20th day of March 1872, age 36 years, 4 months, 16 days.

James Franklin Green died on the 19th of May 1892, age 63 years, 7 months, 16 days.

Richard N. Green died May 8th, 1882, age 65 years, 11 days.

Emily Ann Green Hopper died March 19th, 1938.

Marriages

I, James Green, a son of Moses Green and Elizabeth Green, and Mary Marshall, a daughter of Rush and Joanna Marshall were married Sept. 10th, 1799.

Alfred Green and Jane K. Doughty were married on the 13th day of March 1832.

John Marshall and Betsy Green were married on the 15th of March 1832.

John D. Ferguson and Emily Ann Green were married on the 23rd of December 1834.

George Green and Nancy Marshall were married on the 11th day of February 1840.

Richard Nelson Green and Maryanne Ferguson were married on the 21st of September 1841.

James Franklin Green and Mary Catharine Strother were married on the 14th of August 1855.

William Goodwin Green and Virginia Estelle Gosson were married April 14th, 1906.

James Franklin Green and Sarah Obanon were married on the 30th day of October 1873.

Sarah Obanon Green left James F. Green's house and him with her own free will and accord on the 22nd day of July 1875.

Milton Hopper and Emily A. Green were married on the 5th day of February 1880.

Walter B. Green and Mary Julia Hanson were married on the 27th day of July 1880.

John S. Green and Eliza J. Vaughn were married on the 28th of November 1888.

George W. Green and Florence E. Strother were married on the 12th of Dec. 1888.

Samuel Tasker Weir and Grace Foster Green were married on Oct. 18th, 1899.

◆ ◆ ◆

From the scrapbook of Idella Town Turner (Mrs. Robert Turner), contributed by Mrs. Ruth Robbins Monteith, of Martin, Michigan.

Mrs. Idella Town Turner (who died in 1948), daughter of Oka Town and his third wife, Sarah A. Eldred, kept a scrapbook of family records. In it was found an envelope addressed to "Oka Town, Allegan, Michigan, which contained the following letter and record.

Boston, Aug. 2, 1888

Bro. Oka

Enclosed you will find a paper that may be of more interest to your family than to anyone else, as it contains the birth of your Father and Mother, with others of the Family. You may have this record and just how Lucy came by it I don't know but through her mother no doubt. I shall send by mail an old Bible that the Fly Leaf said was presented to your father by his 'Grand Sir Hopkins' Lucy has had it since her mother died. It may also be of more interest to your family than to mine as a memento.

(signed) Lucius Slade

Following is the enclosure in Lucius Slade's letter. The writing is old fashioned.

Nathel Evans 1st borne March 4th 1736; died in Alstead May 21, 1815.

Mary, his wife, borne Sept. 2, 1740; died November 9th, 1795 in Marlow.

Nathel Carter born December 28th, 1735; died March 13th, 1812 in Leominster.

Dorothy his wife, born . . . 21st 1741; died Feburey 28th 1791 in Leominster.

Prudence 2d wife died . . .

Nathel Evans 2d born, March 6th, 1759.

Susanna his wife borne May 31st 1761.

Susanna his wife died Sept. 15, 1833 (this handwriting different).

Susanna Evans born December 15th 1784.

Daniel Town, born Aug. 20th 1779; died July 19, 1819 (Same hand as above).

Nathel Evans, Jr. Born January 9th 1787

Rody, his first wife died March 8th 1815.

Rebecca, his second wife died Feburey 21st 1827.

Dolly Evans born May 21st, 1789.

Dolly Evans died Dec. 9th, 1833 (Same hand as the 2 above).

Fanny Evans borne April 7th 1791.

Herman Fissar her husband died Apr. 12, 1833.

Samuel Evans borne April 29th 1793.

Same! Evans died Oct. 21st 1811.

Eluhy Evans borne April 7th 1795.

Eluhy (or Eluly) Evans died Sept. 23d 1798.

Heman Evans borne June 4th 1797.

H Evans died September 21 1798.

Heman Evans 2d borne June 20th 1800.

Eluly Evans 2d borne August 30th 1802.

Mary Evans borne July 10th 1805.

Mark Towne died July 17th 1824.

Records of Brothers & Dauths

From (Mrs. Robert Turner's) scrapbook on another sheet of paper.

Oka Town born July 2, 1806; mared Oct. 8th 1832.

Martha Sherwood born March 10, 1807.

Caroline White born April 13, 1807; married Oct. 11th 1845.

Sarah A. Eldred born Jan. 2, 1826; married Oct. 17th 1847.

Alvira Town born Sept. 3, 1833.

Lucy M. Town born Jan. 1837.

Mary A. Town born Oct. 15th 1838.

Carlton E. Town born Oct. 24th 1848.

Flora A. Town born Nov. 15th 1850.

Ella M. Town born Jan. 23d 1855.

Ida M. Town born July 24th 1853.

Frank D. Town born April 4th 1857.

Delia L. Town born Oct. 9, 1860.

Pearlia E. Town born Aug. 28, 1865.

Pearl E. Town Died May 1, 1942 (different handwriting).

Math Town died April 11th 1842.

Caroline Town died Oct. 12th 1846.

Flora Town died March 15th 1851.

Ella M. Town died Jan. 24, 1856.

Mary A. Town died Nov. 15, 1858.

Ida M. Town died Nov. 23, 1858.

Lucy M. Town died Jan. 10, 1859.

7. Oka Town Born July 2, 1806.

6. Daniel Town married Susan Evans.

5. Israel Town.

4. Israel Town.

3. Joseph Town.

2. Joseph Town.

1. William Town.

Daniel died June 14, 1814 (Note date differs from p. 1).

Susan married Daniel Rust January 14, 1817. Brother to Oka, Mark, & Samuel.

◆ ◆ ◆

Clipping from the *Claremont New Hampshire Advocate* Jan. 23, 1904.

"Hon. Lucius Slade died at his home in Cambridge, Mass. on Wed. Jan. 13 in his 86th year. He was a son of Samuel & Eunice (Angier) Slade and was born in Alstead Apr. 12, 1818. His father was a farmer and his house was situated so near

the Walpole line that the family has long been reckoned as practically citizens of Walpole. Mr. Slade was descended on his father's side from John Slade, a Rev. Soldier, and on his mother's side from Silas Angier of Fitzwilliam, also a Rev. soldier. —

In 1840 he married Miss Lucy Rust of Alstead, who died in 1895. He leaves a son, Frank L. Slade of Cambridge, and a daughter Mrs. H. Sawyer of Walpole and 3 grandchildren, Robert, Frank & Arthur Sawyer. Of his brothers and sisters, only one, Dana Slade of Chicago survives. Burial was in Forest Hill Cemetery."

April 15, 1895.

"Mrs. Lucile E. Slade, wife of ex-alderman Lucius Slade, died at her late residence 33 Poplar St. She was 77 years of age. She was born in Alstead, N.H. She is survived by her husband, one son, Frank L. Slade of Norfolk, Va. & one daughter, Mrs. H. H. Sawyer of Somerville."



From Genealogical Records Committee of Molly Barnum Chapter, Massachusetts.

Wadsworth Family Bible

(In 1956 Bible was in the possession of Mr. Anson Johnson, Keokuk, Iowa)

Births

John Palmer Wadsworth, Apr. 1, 1804.
Minerva Noyes Stoddard, May 3, 1800.
Mary Minerva Wadsworth, Apr. 3, 1831.
Julia Annette Wadsworth, Sept. 7, 1832.
Maria Hannah Wadsworth, Apr. 18, 1834.
John Howard Clarke, Jan. 15, 1851.
John A. Stratton, Dec. 15, 1857.
[added] James Wadsworth, born 1781.

Marriages

John Palmer Wadsworth and Minerva Noyes Stoddard, March 10th, 1829.
Mary Minerva Wadsworth and Oliver F. Clarke, May 2nd, 1849.
Julia Annette Wadsworth, and Manning Winchell Stevens, Sept. 7th, 1854.
Maria Hannah Wadsworth and Francis M. Stratton, Nov. 14th, 1856.
Cecelia Irene Wadsworth, and John S. Wolfe, Oct. 21st, 1857.

Deaths

Mary Minerva Wadsworth Clarke, Jan. 27th, 1851, age 20 years.
Maria Hannah Wadsworth Stratton, Nov. 6th, 1859, age 25 years, (at Fort Madison, Iowa).
John Howard Clarke, (adopted by Mr. and Mrs. John Palmer Wadsworth and changed his name to Howard John Wadsworth) died Dec. 10th, 1869, age 19 years.
John Palmer Wadsworth, Oct. 12th, 1879, age 75 years.
Julia Annette Wadsworth Stevens, Dec. 22, 1893, age 62 years.
Father—Deacon James Wadsworth, Apr. 23rd, 1867, age 86 years.
Mother—Polly Mary Frost Wadsworth, Jan.—1875, age 93 years.
Minerva Noyes Stoddard Wadsworth, Oct. 22, 1896, age 96 years, 5 months, 19 days.

[Minerva's name is not in the Bible, so I am adding it, as I know when she died. Minerva lived on their farm from 1829, until June 1896, when she went to live with Cecelia, her youngest daughter, and only living child, at Pittsfield, Mass., where she fell and broke her hip, and died from the results.—Vera M. Stevens Duncanson.]



From Mrs. Ralph J. Knouf, La Grange—Illinois Chapter.

In the November 1957 issue, reference was made (p. 1276) to three old Bibles in possession of Mrs. Knouf, which had belonged to the late Bertha E. Clauson Jaques. Records from two had been printed (November 1956, p. 914). Following are records from the third.

Wilde Bible Records

Family Record—Marriages

Joshua Wild to Nancy Pope, 12th of June 1796.
Jonathan Wild to Relief Niles, 3 April 1817.
Harrison Wild to Tirza Niles, April 4, 1822.
Charles Wild to Joanna Stetson, 17th of April 1828.
Samuel Howard to Charlotte A. Wild, 24th of Aug. 1833.
John V. Clark to Hannah Wild, May 1834.
Ebenezer Sergeant to Susan Wild, June 1823.
Lemuel Wild to Sally Wait, 1831.
C. L. Wilde to Elizabeth Cox, 1852.
F. M. Wilde to Mary A. Mowary, 1860.
J. W. Clauson to Lottie A. Wilde, 1862.
Bertha Evelyn Clauson to William Kilborn Jaques, M.D., in Oak Park, Illinois Thanksgiving Day, November 28, 1889.

Births

Joshua Wild, br. 13 June 1775.
Nancy Pope, br. 12th June 1776.
Jon. A. Wild, br. 27 March 1797.
Harrison Wild, br. Jan. 7, 1799.
Lemuel Wild, Feb. 7, 1801.
Susan Wild, 19 Sept. 1803.
Charles Wild, 12 June 1806.
Hannah Wild, 7 Aug. 1809.
Charlotte Ann Wild, 24 Aug. 1813.
The children of Deacon Jona Wild:
Joshua Wild, born Nov. 4th, 1748.
John Wild, June 3, 1751.
Jonathan Wild, Apr. 20th, 1753.
Hannah Wild, Apr. 26, 1755.
Sarah Wild, Sep. 10th 1757.
Eunice Wild, Feb. 28th 1760.
Daniel Wild. Nov. 20th 1762.
Abigail Wild, Apr. 26, 1765.
The children of Capt. John Wild:
Jemima Wild, br. Mar. 15th 1771.
Sally Wild, Apr. 4, 1773.
Joshua Wild, June 13th 1775.
Betsy Wild, Oct. 24th 1777.
Polly Wild, Jan. 14th, 1782.
Simon W. Wild, Nov. 5th, 1785.
Eunice Wild, Nov. 3, 1790.

Deaths

Betsey Vinton, ag. 29, August 1806.
Ralph Pope, ag. 69, 3 April 1812.
Hannah Pope, 82, 11 March 1821.
Capt. John Wild died Aug. 31, 1831, aged 80 yrs. three mo.

Jemima Wild, died Jan. 8th, 1841, aged 89 yrs.
 Lemuel Wild, died April the 9, 1834, aged 33.
 Charlotte Ann Howard, died July the 30, 1840,
 aged 27.

Joshua Wild, July 11, 1853, ag. 78.
 Susan Sargent, June 4, 1855, ag. 52.
 Nancy Wild, Dec. 5th, 1860, aged 84 yrs. &
 6 months.

Eunice Wilde, Dec. 26th 1863, aged 73.
 Tirzah Wilde, d. July 16, 1873, aged 75 yrs.
 5 mo.

Harrison Wilde, July 29, 1874, age 75 yrs.
 6 mo.

The family of Ralph Pope:
 Joseph Pope, born in Stoughton, Oct. 14th,
 1771, died Jan. 12th, 1845, aged 73 yrs. 2 mo. 8 da.
 Micajah Pope, born in Stoughton, May 8th,
 1773., died in Quincy, Jan. 13, 1849, aged 75 yrs.
 Nancy Pope, born in Stoughton, June 12th 1776,
 died in Randolph, Dec. 5th, 1860, aged 84 yrs.
 6 mo.

Lemuel Pope, born in Stoughton, Oct. 12th
 1781, died Feb. 7th, 1852, aged 70 yrs. 8 mo. 5 da.
 Ralph Pope, born in Stoughton, Feb. 1778, died
 in Braintree, Nov. 1st, 1846, aged 67 yrs.

Eloc (or Cloce) Gay Adop. . ? (cannot de-
 cipher), born in Stoughton, May 22, 1785.

F. M. Wilde, Pastor of the Baptist Church,
 Newton, Hamilton Co., died Oct. 11, 1860, age
 23 & 3 mo.

Joanna Wilde, his mother, died Jan. 21, 1875,
 age 68.

Charles Wilde, husband, died Jan. 4th, 1885, in
 Indianapolis, Indiana.

Lotta A. Clauson, daughter, died May 8, 1889,
 in Oak Park, Ill., near Chicago.

Charles Loren Wilde, son, died in Soldiers'
 Home, Sandusky, Ohio, Dec. 29, 1891.



This is a copy of a sheet of paper found with
 the family records in the Bible of 1817, owned
 by the late Bertha E. Clauson Jaques (Mrs.
 W. K.) of Chicago, Ill.

Bertha E. Clauson, b. Oct. 24, 1863; mar. Nov.
 28, 1889, Dr. W. K. Jaques, b. Feb. 22, 1859.

Charlotte Ann Wilde, b. Dec. 5, 1845, d. May
 8, 1889; mar. Jan. 23, 1862, John W. Clauson, b.
 June 15, 1840, d. May 27, 1887.

Charles Wilde, b. June 12, 1806, d. Jan. 4, 1885;
 mar. Apr. 17, 1828, Joanna Stetson, b. May 17,
 1806, d. Jan. 21, 1875.

Joshua Wild, b. June 13, 1775, d. July 11, 1853;
 mar. June 12, 1796, Nancy Pope, b. June 12, 1776,
 d. Dec. 5, 1860.

Capt. Jonathan Wild, b. June 3, 1751, d. Aug.
 31, 1831; mar. 1770, Jemima Spear, b. 1752, d.
 Jan. 8, 1841.

Deacon Johnathan Wilde, b. Mar. 24, 1722; mar.
 Sept. 25, 1744, Hannah Base, b. Aug. 18, 1725,
 d. 1782.

Samuel Bass, b. July 26, 1700, d. Apr. 3, 1768;
 mar. Dec. 4, 1723, Hannah White, b. Dec. 11,
 1704.



**From Genealogical Records Committee of
 Ohio, Canton Chapter, 1957.**

Marriages in Somerset Co., Penn., 1797-1802.
 In the office of the Clerk of the Court, Somers-
 et Co., Penn., is an old "marriage book" of a
 Justice of the Peace which includes the entire

service of the weddings and the original signa-
 tures of the witnesses. The clerk states "evidently
 this is the only one sent in for that period; there-
 fore, it covers only a small portion of the county."
 Following is the index to the book, giving names
 of bride and groom, date of marriage, and page
 of book on which the record appears.

Ankney, Catherine, Moyer, Frederick; May 30,
 1799. 17

Armstrong, Magdalene, Elder, William G.; May
 8, 1800. 20

Ankeny, Christian, Sr., Kooser, Mary; Apr. 6,
 1817. 30

Berkey, Samuel, Lenhart, Barbara; June 13,
 1797. 5

Backer, Peter, Longenbough, Susanah; Sept. 1,
 1789. 16

Bender, John, Enos, Elizabeth; Jan. 21, 1802.
 23

Caysbey, Solomon, Emmert, Barbara; Jul. 18,
 1797. 6

Caysbey, Christian, Walter, Catherine; Dec. 5,
 1797. 8

Crise, Margaret, Harry, Jonathan; Mar. 27,
 1798. 9

Caysbey, Hannab, Smucker, John; Mar. 27,
 1798. 10

Coffman, Elizabeth, Phillippi, David; Jul. 1,
 1798. 12

Carl, Elizabeth, Harris, Francis, Sept. 14, 1802.
 23

Emmert, Barbara, Caysbey, Solomon; July 18,
 1797. 6

Elder, William G., Armstrong, Madgalene; May
 8, 1800. 20

Enos, Elizabeth, Bender, John; Jan. 21, 1802. 23

Fox, Susannah, Horner, Jacob; Apr. 19, 1798. 11

Ferner, Daniel, Jones, Mary; Apr. 24, 1800. 20

Ferner, John, Good, Susanna; Feb. 24, 1801. 21

Fisher, Barbara, Greer, Hugh; Apr. 15, 1813.
 24

Fox, Jonathan, Smith, Nicey; Jan. 11, 1820.
 28

Garster, Jacob, Swyler, Catherine; Mar. 12,
 1797. 4

Grindle, Mary, Hipsh, Andrew; Jul. 16, 1799.
 18

Good, Susanna, Ferner, John; Feb. 24, 1801. 21

Greer, Hugh, Fisher, Barbara; Apr. 15, 1813. 24

Geller, Eve, Ringler, Jacob; Oct. 5, 1802. 22

Hess, Abraham, Sweitzer, Catherine; Feb. 21,
 1797. 3

Harry, Jonathan, Criss, Margaret; Mar. 27,
 1798. 9

Horner, Jacob, Fox, Susannah; Apr. 19, 1798. 11

Hipsh, Andrew, Grindle, Mary; Jul. 16, 1799. 18

Howard, Rebecca, Mettler, George Peter; Mar.
 4, 1800. 19

Harris, Francis, Carl, Elizabeth; Sept. 14, 1802.
 23

Hiple, Jonathan, McQuilling, Matilda; Jan. 16,
 1822. 29

Irich, Mary, Shultz, William; Sept. 17, 1801. 22

Jamison, Gates, Shivel, Catherine; Aug. 3,
 1797. 7

Jones, Mary, Ferner, Daniel; Apr. 24, 1800. 20

Kooser, Mary Ankeny, Christain, Sr.; Apr. 6,
 1817. 30

Liphart, Henry, Tom Elizabeth; Apr. 2, 1799.
 16

Lenhart, Barbara, Berkey, Samuel; June 13,
 1797. 5

- Longenbough, Susanah, Backer, Peter; Sept. 1, 1789. 16
 Lint, Jacob, Strock, Polly; May 25, 1823. 29
 Moyer, Frederick, Ankney, Catherine; May 30, 1799. 17
 Mong, John, Schneider, Susannah; Jan. 12, 1800. 18
 Metaler, George Peter, Howard, Rebecca; Mar. 4, 1800. 19
 McQuilling, Matilda, Hiple, Jonathan; Jan. 15, 1822. 29
 Nichols, Rebekah, Wright, Samuel; Jan. 22, 1799. 13
 Oats, Lawrence, Teal, Mary; Feb. 17, 1801. 21
 Phillippi, David, Coffman, Elizabeth; Jul. 1, 1798. 12
 Perkey, Daniel, Ripple, Susanna, Apr. 30, 1799. 14
 Ripple, Susanna, Perkey, Daniel; Apr. 30, 1799. 14
 Ramsperger, George, Strough, Elizabeth; Nov. 23, 1801. 22
 Ringler, Jacob, Geller, Eve; Oct. 5, 1802. 22
 Sweitzer, Catherine, Hess, Abraham; Feb. 21, 1797. 3
 Swyler, Catherine, Garster, Jacob; Mar. 12, 1797. 4
 Shivel, Catherine, Jamison, Gates; Aug. 3, 1797. 7
 Smucker, John, Caysbey, Hannah; Mar. 27, 1798. 10
 Schneider, Susannah, Mong, John; Jan. 12, 1800. 18
 Shulyz, William, Irich, Mary; Sept. 27, 1801. 22
 Strough, Elizabeth, Ramsperger, George; Nov. 23, 1801. 22
 Stickler, Elizabeth, Yoder, Henry; Sept. 22, 1801. 27
 Strock, Polly, Lint, Jacob; May 25, 1823. 29
 Smith, Nicey, Fox, Jonathan; Jan. 11, 1820. 28
 Tom, Elizabeth, Liphart, Henry; Apr. 2, 1799. 16
 Teal, Mary, Oats, Lawrence; Feb. 17, 1801. 21
 Vanlear, Jane, Wells, John; Nov. 8, 1803. 27
 Walter, Catherine, Caysbey, Catherine; Dec. 5, 1797. 8
 Wright, Samuel, Nichols, Rebekah; Jan. 22, 1799. 13
 Wells, John, Vanlear, Jane; Nov. 8, 1803. 27
 Yoder, Henry, Stickle, Elizabeth; Sept. 22, 1801. 27



Queries

Kregar-Sluss-Warden-Bolt-West-Deaver-Prater-Walker-Adair-Cadwalader—Des. inf. on the fol.: Nathaniel Kregar, b. 1773, where?, mar. Mary Sluss, whose par. were killed by Indians 1774, at Ceres, Va., when she was infant. Thos. Warden, b. May 1819, where? He was Judge in Inez, Martin Co., Ky., mar. Malinda Kregar; later liv. in Rural Retreat, Va. Wm. Bolt of Mt. Airy and Dublin, Va., d. 1904. Wm. West, b. Oct. 1816, Bedford, Ind., mar 1st prob. a Jarvis; 2nd Mary Deaver. Sam Prater, b. Feb. 1847, where? He mar. Aug. 1866, Mt. Moriah, Mo., Lydia Hobbs, b. June 1849, Hillsboro, Ohio. Sam Prater, s. of John Prater, b. Louisville Ky., mar. Fanny Walker. John Prater was s. of Holloway Prater, who mar. Ann Adair, dau. of Alex. Adair, she was b. in

Tenn. Lydia Hobbs, dau. of John Hobbs who mar. Elizabeth Cadwalader., dau. of John Cadwalader who mar. ? and whom?; son of Jesse Cadwalader, who mar. July 1798, Amy Cox. Lydia Hobbs Prater had bro. Nicolas. Were they great gr.ch. of Nicolas Hobbs, b. 1747, d. 1793?—Mrs. Wm. K. Strode, Blair, Nebr.

Trinkle-Hickman-Talbott-Patton—Par. of Christopher Trinkle, Rev. Sold. b. 1751, Montgomery Co., Va.; d. 1829 Washington Co., Ind.; mar. Elizabeth Hickman. Who were her par? Dau. Elizabeth Trinkle mar. 1777 in Va., Sampson Patton, d. 1814 Washington Co., Ind.—Mrs. Alfred C. Zweck, 2121 Nebraska St., Sioux City 4, Iowa.

Bray—Inf. on Nathan Bray of Scotland, and desc. who settled in N.C. prior to Rev. War. Also Moses Bray who came from Wilkes Co., N.C. to Ind. in 1832.—Harry J. Baker, 1412 W. Main, Crawfordsville, Ind.

Atterbury-Murray-Murry-Taylor-Weatherford-Arthur-Farmer-Power-Russell-Dowell—Inf. on: Thomas Atterbury, b. Va., 1752, mar. Bridget Murray, Isaac Taylor, whose dau. Mary mar. Elijah, s. of Thomas Atterbury. Also par. of David Weatherford, fa. of Nancy G., 1st wife of Seamon Atterbury who was s. of Elijah Atterbury. Want par. of Elizabeth Grogan, b. Dec. 5, 1786, mar. Dec. 4, 1810, David Weatherford. Inf. on James C. Arthur and par. and his wife Nancy Power, mar. Aug. 23, 1813, Bedford Co., Va., dau. of Elizabeth Power. Inf. on John M. Farmer, mar. May 21, 1838 in Pulaski Co., Ky., Elizabeth J. P. Arthur, dau. of James C. and Nancy Power Arthur. Inf. on Benjamin Franklin Russell b. June 12, 1799, migrated from Ind. to Muscatine Co., Iowa, 1860. Inf. on George Dowell, b. June 14, 1789, mar. June 30, 1812 Polly. (Who were her par.?), b. April 24, 1798; their dau. Clarissa Ann Dowell, b. June 12, 1838, Mo., was 1st wife of Daniel Edward Russell, b. June 24, 1834 in Ind., s. of Benjamin Russell.—Mrs. Phil R. Atterbury, 5801 Linder Lane, Bethesda 14, Md.

Russell-Combs-Fry—Full inf. on par. of George T. Russell, and w. Margaret Combs Russell. Shown in 1880 census of Cooper Co., Mo., as Geo. T. Russell, age 58 b. Ky. His par. b. in Ky. His w. Margaret, age 54, b. in Ky., her par. b. in Ky. George T. Russell and fam. migrated from Ky., aft. 1866, first to Texas, then to Mo., arriv. Cooper Co., Mo., abt. 1868. Also inf. on par. of William Fry, Green Co., Ind., and his w. Nancy Wellington, b. June 3, 1808, d. Sept. 25, 1885; migrated from Ind. to Mo., abt. 1870.—Mrs. Jack Fowler, R.R.#2, Hughesville, Mo.

Bell-Walker-Boyd—Des. place of b. of Robert Bell, b. 1730 and name of his par., place of mar. to Catherine Walker of Md., abt., 1760-65. 2nd mar. 1775 to Mary Boyd, Guilford Co., N. C.—Betty E. Bell, 2002 Sweetbrier Ave., Nashville, Tenn.

Vining-Steele—Full inf. on Abijah Vining, b. July 27, 1793, Steuben Co., N.Y., d. June 18, 1865 at Kankakee, Ill. He mar. Abbey Steele, dau. of Bethel and Polly B. abt. 1816; she was b. Apr. 7, 1796, d. Aug. 16, 1871 at Kankakee Co., Ill., they had eleven ch. Abijah Vining moved to Delaware Co., Ohio 1830 or 1835; then to Plainfield, Ill., aft. two yrs. mov. Kankakee Co., Ill., where he died. His ch. were Louise, Juliette, Jefferson, Maryann, Samuel, Henrietta, Charles, Emmoline, Emily, Oliver and Martha.—Mrs. Nellie Dawson, 4110 Magoun Ave., East Chicago, Ind.

Butler-Bell—Full inf. places, dates, par. and anca. of James (Jasper) Butler, b. 1808; went from Ky to Mo., abt. 1842, mar. Matilda Bell, b. 1809; ch. Martha A., Henry Z., Alfred Green, Elijah Taylor, James Berry, Mary Frances, William Washington, Matilda E., Julia E., and Samuel Martin. Ancest. may have come fr. Va., or Ga.—Miss Julia M. Butler, 901 Maple Ave., Evanston, Ill.

Jacobs-Ford—Full inf. on Jesse Francis Jacobs, b. Feb. 11, 1818, native of S.C. Where? Migrated to Perry Co., Ala., and mar. Nancy H. Ford, Nov. 12, 1845, d. Jan. 24, 1852. One ch. Mary Ann Eliza Jacobs, b. Jan. 31, 1849.—Mrs. James C. O'Neal, 6114 Dillingham, Shreveport, La.

Apperson-(Epperson)-Thompson-Radford-Cocke-Bush-Bruce—Des. full inf. on Appersons or Epperson, New Kent Co., Va. Wm. Apperson, b. 1680 mar. Ann; his s. John Apperson b. Sept. 19, 1703, d. Feb. 20, 1737, mar. Elizabeth. Full inf. par. of Ann and Elizabeth. David Apperson, s. of John and Elizabeth, mar. Hannah Thompson, dau. of Robt. Thompson. Did any one mar. a Radford or Cocke? Also inf. on Robt. Thompson of New Kent Co., Va., d. 1702, w. Judith who d. 1708. Who was Judith? Ch. were; Susanah, Robt., Hannah. Robt. Thompson mar. Jean or Jane. Who was Jean? Robt. left will in Albemarle Co., Va. Full inf. on John Bush, s. of Abram Bush of Lancaster, mar. 1st Margaret, said to be Margaret Bruce of Richmond or Nansemond Co., want proof.—Mrs. Arthur Rowbotham, 203 Broad St., Salem, Va.

Taylor - Lee - Givens - Warren—Full inf. on Zachary Taylor, b. Apr. 17, 1707, Orange Co., Va., his w. Elizabeth Lee, b. 1709, Northumberland Co., Va., they were par. of Richard Taylor, b. 1744. Who were rest of their ch.? Also inf. on ancs. of Hannah Given Warren, b. Sept. 27, 1814, d. Aug. 16, 1907; mar. Silas Taylor 1830 Lincoln Co. Hannah Warren's father, Wm. Warren liv. in Lincoln Co., Ky. Silas Taylor and w. liv. in Boyle Co., Ky. Mrs. Stanley W. Skaer, 603 Santa Fe St., Augusta, Kans.

Barrett-Barritt-Hayward—Want inf. on par. and gr.par. of Mary Ann Barritt (sis. of Caroline Jane and Charles), b. Nov. 1822 in Salem, N.Y., mar. Joel Hayward, May 6, 1840 Blissfield, Mich., d. Calif. Jan. 26, 1899.—Mrs. Ruth Hayward Hoffman, 659 Kenwyn Road, Oakland 10, Calif.

Morrison-Lawson—In what Pa. county did John Morrison, b. Mar. 1749, d. Feb. 19, 1848, enlist? He set. in Sandycreek Twp., Venango Co., Pa., prior to 1798, bur. in Franklin, Pa. Mar. Margaret Ray Lawson, of Wheeling, W. Va., was he mar. bef., to whom, and who were his ch., if any, by earlier mar.?—Mrs. Charles A. Morrison, R.D. #2, Cherrytree Road, Franklin, Pa.

Ledbetter-Burnam-Glenn-Herndon—Want to cor. with decs. of fol. ch. of Stephen Decatur Herndon, b. 1773, d. 1848: Belinda Dorothy mar. Rev. Henry W. Ledbetter, liv. in Cokesbury, S.C.; Sarah P. mar. Hickerson or (Huckerson) Burnam, liv. in Tallapoosa Co., Ala., in 1847; Barbara W. mar. Massillon M. Glenn, liv. in Barbour Co., Ala., in 1847. Want inf. reg. the fa. Stephen Decatur Herndon and mother of these ch.—Mrs. Rufus D. Elliott, 1219 Powers Run Rd., Pittsburgh 38, Pa.

Leach—Who was Maria, the 2nd w. of Simeon Charles Leach of Dutchess Co., N.Y., Was

her maiden name Rennsalaer?—Mrs. Iva J. Geary, 6817 Laurel St., N. W., Washington 12, D.C.

Catlett-Smotherman—Full inf. on par. of William Catlett who was b. in N.C., 1814; par. also b. in N.C. Was his mother a Smotherman.—Mrs. J. O. Miller, 906 Pine St., West Monroe, La.

Tyler-Phillips-Lane-Wolfe-Lotz—Full inf. on Wm. Tyler, fa. of Caroline Tyler, b. 1813, who mar. Nimrod Taylor of Scott Co., Va., 1848. Did he mar. Nancy Phillips in Shenandoah Valley bef. mov. to Washington Co., Va.? Want name of fa. of Abram Lane, who mar. Katy Wolfe, dau. of John Wolfe, who came to America from Germany after Rev. War. Did this John Wolfe mar. aft. coming to Scott Co., Va., if so, whom? Who were par. of Nimrod Taylor, who mar. Mary Lotz in 1777, and joined Rev. forces from Fauquier Co., Va.?—Mrs. John Alderman, Hillsville, Va.

Elliott-Williams-Graham-Owen-Pearson-Wilson-Welborn-Nickelson—Des. inf. on fol. fam.: Charles Elliott, will in Pendleton Dist., S.C., Sept. 17, 1799, prov. Aug. 20, 1804. named w. Juriah; s. William, James, land in Stokes Co., N.C.; dau. Sarah; and my "younger ch." wit: John Nickelson and James Elliott. Who was wife, Juriah bef. mar.? Was she a 2nd wife? Who were the "younger children"? If Charles Elliott mar. twice, need names, dates and places of both. William Elliott, Sr., will in Feb. 8, 1841 in Anderson Co., S.C. named wife, Penny (Penelope, s. Charles, James, Aihy; dau. Nancy, gr.dau. Sinthey Ann Owen, dau. of my dau. Nancy Owen. William Elliott, Jr., d. in 1840 leav. only w. Rosannah, who was dau. of Thomas Fox and w. Elizabeth Williams, she was dau. of Jeremiah Williams and Nancy Jane Graham. Est. papers of Jeremiah Williams of Newberry Co., S.C. dated 1830. Mastin Williams Owen and wife, Nancy Elliott Owen, are listed in 1850 census of Smith Co., Miss., also Penny Elliott, age 80 yrs., b. in Va., Cinthey Ann Owen, old dau. of Mastin Williams Owen and Nancy Elliott, is listed also. Want to corr. with anyone inter. in Elliott fam. of Va., Md., Del., Pa., N.C. and S.C. Jeremiah Williams, Sr., Newberry Co., S.C., mar. Nancy Jane Graham of the same Co. In appl. for pension (Rev. War) in 1828 in S.C., he stated that aft. Cherokee Campaign he went to Va., aft. bat. of Guilford Court House ca. 1781 he ret. to S.C. He had a w. and four small ch. in 1781. He prob. mar. Nancy Jane Graham abt. 1772. In deed book of Newberry Co., S.C. A-786 it refers to Jeremiah Williams and Jean his wife in 1774. Deed Book B-241, Mar. 11, 1786 refers to "tract called Williams' old mill; orig. grant to Paul Williams, June 9, 1752, desc. to his eldest s. Jeremiah Williams, conv. by Jeremiah Williams and Jane his w. to Daniel Williams Apr. 7, 1755. Was my Jeremiah Williams the same as men. in the deed book with w. Jean or Jane? The Jeremiah Williams of 1850 census of Laurens Co., S.C. was s. of Jeremiah Williams and Nancy Jane Graham. Dorcas Williams, b. 1788, dau. of Jeremiah Williams and w. Nancy Jane Graham, mar. Lewis Owen in 1808; their 2nd ch. Mastin Williams Owen, was my gr.gr. father. His 1st w. was Nancy Elliott. Want inf. on desc. of Lewis Owen, b. May 3, 1785, mar. Sept. 15, 1808 Dorcas Williams, b. Dec. 15, 1788. Dorcas Owen d. Feb. 22, 1862; Lewis d. Dec. 6, 1871. Would appre. any

inf. on the fam. mentioned.—Mrs. Mattie Francis Richey, Box 291, Boyce, La.

Rohr-Haman-Buck-Horner-Weisel-Yunt-Mixsel-Wissinger-Stineman-Haines—Inf. on ancs. of Jacob Rohr, b. ca. 1703, came to Phila., Pa. Sept. 21, 1731; signed 1st petition for organ. of Haycock Twp., Bucks Co., Pa. 1745 and in 1799 owned land in that Twp. Who was Jacob's wife? When did he die? His s. Valentine, b. (when?), d. bet. 1761-1774, mar. Anna Barbara (prob. Haman, wish proof) b. 1723, d. Mar. 1, 1791; land was surveyed in Haycock Twp. in 1756 to Valentine Rohr, his widow, Barbara pur. land in Springfield Twp., Bucks Co., Pa., 1774; ch. of Valentine and Barbara Rohr were 1-Jacob, b. 1750, mar. Anna Steigel; 2-John George, b. 1752; 3-Margaret, b. 1754-6; 4-Michael, b. 1756, mar. Mary, dau. of Leonard Buck. Michael serv. in Rev.; 5-John, b. 1758; 6-Valentine, Jr., b. 1760; 7-Maria Magdalena, b. 1761; 8-Catharine, mar. Philip Nuspickle; 9-Susannah; (3-) Margaret Rohr, mar. Bucks Co., 1783 George Weisel, Jr., of Richland Twp., Bucks Co., b. in Bucks Co., 1754-5, d. Feb. 1-15, 1850 Cambria Co., Pa. He serv. Rev., moved prior to 1800 to St. Clairs Twp., Bedford Co., then to Mineral Point, Cambria Co., Will (1848) names wife Margret, (it is thou, she d. bet. 1848-1850 bef. prob; wish date). Ch. 1-John, b. Mar. 2, 1785; 2-Mary, mar. John Yunt-Yant of Bedford Co., (where did she die); 3-Sarah, mar. possib. Martin Mixsel of Cambria Co.; 4-Elizabeth, wish date; 5-Catharine, b. Pa., 1796, mar. Christian Goughnour of Cambria Co.; 6-Joseph Weisel, (Wysel-Weisel) b. Pa., 1794-5; d. Wabash, Ind., aft. 1860 (when?); mar. in Cambria Co., ca. 1818, Susannah Horner, b. Cambria Co., 1802-4; dau. of Christian Horner, b. Jan. 1, 1778 Franklin Co., Pa., and his 1st w. Catharine (was her name Shively?), who were mar. 1799, Stoystown, Somerset Co., Pa., mov. to vici. of present city of Johnstown, Pa., where Christian was justice of peace 1809-1847. Catharine d. prior to 1828 when he mar. 2nd, Eve (who was she?). He mov. back to Stoystown, Jenner Twp., Somerset Co., 1847, and d. there Oct. 6, 1865. He had 15 ch. in all, some of whom were named in will: 1-Solomon; 2-John; 3-Christian, Jr.; 4-Isaac; 5-Philip; 6-Daniel; 7-Susannah, mar. to Jos. Weisel; 8-Catharine, mar. cousin, Jacob C. Horner; 9-Sarah, mar. Alexander Cover; 10-Nancy. Christian Horner, b. 1778, was the son of John and Susan (who?) Horner of Adams, Franklin and Cambria Cos., Pa. John Horner serv. in Rev., d. at Hornerstown, Pa., 1814. Among ch.: 1-Jonas; 2-John; 3-Jacob; 4-Adam; 5-Fredrick; 6-Christian, b. 1778; 7-Eli; 8-Solomon; 9-Elizabeth, mar. Michael Reade; 10-Susannah, W. of Jacob Hess.

Ludwig Wissinger, d. in 1842, Cambria Co. He left a will naming dau. Susannah, who mar. a Morgan, also a bequest to Susannah Weisel, w. of Joseph Weisel. Has been assumed she was Ludwig's dau.; d. cert. of son of Susannah Weisel gives her name as Horner. What was her conn. to Wissinger fam.?

Joseph and Susanna Weisel liv. in Cambria Co., and mov. to Wabash, Ind., aft. 1850 where they d., he bet. 1860-70, and she aft. 1890. Wish dates. Ch. all b. in Cambria Co., Pa., ch.: 1-Alexander, b. 1818, d. (when, where?), mar. Cambria Co., Susanna Stineman, dau. of Jacob and

Eliz. (Ling) Stineman, and had, son Philip, b. 1849, pos. others. Mov. to Mo., aft. 1850, where? 2-John; b. where?, may have mov. to Grand Rapids, Mich. 3-Ester (Hester); b. 1826, d. 1922 Cambria Co., mar. Martin Funk. No issue. 4-Hannah; b. 1830, d. when, where? 5-Moses; b. 1834, mar. Eliza, Funk, d. Andersonville prison Civil War, had three known ch. William, b. Cambria Co., 1856, mar. Anna Berkebill, 1876; Henrietta, b. 1858, mar. Ezra Oaks, eight ch.; Jane, b. 1860, mar. Joseph Wicks, ten ch. 6-Susan, b. 1835, d. when, where? Mar. (who) Clune, liv. Marion, Ind. Ch.; Laura Clune mar. (who?) Wise, Weiss, liv. Marion, Ind. (Wish date of d. and ch.) Amy; mar. Wm., Bradley, Anadarko, Okla., 1907; had son Charles. 7-Mary Weisel; b. 1836, d. (when, where?), mar. Nathaniel Shelton in Ind. She is said to have liv. and poss. d. in Fla. Wish date, 8-Jacob; b. 1839, d. Wabash, Ind. 1904 mar. Lucinda Kiefer, no issue. 9-Daniel H.; b. 1841. d. Lequire, Haskell Co., Okla., 1914, mar. 1st, 1880, Ark., Mary Eliz. Suttersworth; mar. 2nd, 1892, Newark, Ark., Flora Ellen Pruitt. Had s. by 2nd wife, Charles Walter, b. 1895. Daniel liv. Van Buren, Ark. 1900, later mov. to Hoyt Okla., and subs. to Lequire, where he d. 10-Henry; b. 1844, d. when, where? Mar. Nan (who?); 2 ch. Lilly and Dowell. Wid. and 2 ch. liv. in Colo. Springs and Albuquerque aft. Henry's d. 11-Rachel Weisel; b. 1846, d. 1908, Colo., mar. 1872, Wabash, Ind. Martin Stephen Haines. 12-Sarah Weisel, b. 1850, d. when, where? 13-Martha Weisel; b. 1851, mar. Thos. Evans, d. Tahlequah, Okla., 1936-37; ch. Martha mar. Dickerson, John William, and Thomas Evans.

Thomas Howell b. 1783-5, Montg. Co., Va., mov. to Champaign Co., Ohio, 1808; sub to Drake Co., Ohio, then to Muncie, Ind., abt. 1835, Pur. land. Mt. Pleasant, Delaware Co., in 1837; deed names wife, Mary Ann (who was she?). Was she Thos., 2nd wife? Where did he die? May have mov. to Miami Co., Ind., bef. 1850.

Wish to corres. with and desc., and will ex. data.—Mrs. Willia K. Baker, Box 50, Artois, Glenn Co., Calif.

Dixon-Hough-Blake-Stabler-Ferguson-Hutchens-Strong—Needham Hough, mar. Rebecca Blake; he d. Feb. 28, 1852; she d. Jan. 5, 1867. Samuel Hough, mar. a Miss Stabler. Who was the fa. of Needham and Samuel Hough? Liv. in S.C., had migra. from N.C. Needham Hough and Rebecca Blake had six sons and one dau. b. in Chesterfield Dst., S.C.; Needham was grson of John Hough, who served in the Revolution and pens. from N.C. Who was fa. of Rebecca Blake? William George Dixon, b. Camden, S.C. 1783, d. Aug. 20, 1840, E. Feliciana Parish, La., mar. Nancy Sanders, Dec. 28, 1811, Adams Co., Miss. She was b. Chester Co., S.C., 1793, d. Aug. 12, 1851 in La.; par. William G. Sanders and Mary Young, both from S.C. Who were par. of William G. Dixon? David Hutchens, Sr., mar. a Miss McNolley; his mother was an O'Rare or O'Rere. David Hutchens, Jr., b. 1795, mar. 1815 to Nancy Kelley, b. 1798. The Hutchens were res. of Savannah and Rome Ga., David owned land in Atlanta, Ga. Inf. wanted on all these. Who were par. of George William Strong? His people were from New Eng. He was b. Block Island, R.I., mar. Elizabeth Hunter, Dec. 29, 1869 at Columbia, La. Caldwell Par.; d. abt. 1875 or 1876 at Monroe,

La. Inf. on William Dixon Tucker; his mother was a Dixon, they were res. of Pa.; there was a dau. mar. to a Bell, they had s. William Dixon Bell.—Mrs. Katherine Dixon Strong, 2301 Marie Place, Monroe, La.

Miller-May-Carter-Powell-Mortimer—Want par. of William Harvey Miller, priv. Union Army, enl. Indian. Ind., Oct. 8, 1864, 1850 census shows: Mother, Mary Miller, b. Ky., age 52. William H. Miller, age 19; sis. Marg. (Peggy) Miller (mar. J. May, Apr. 26 1841; had s. William and Robert.); Elizabeth Miller, age 29 b. Ind.; Eliza J. Miller age 26; Sally Miller mar. a Holdren, and by another mar. had s. or steps. Bert Lewis); Mary A. Miller, age 21; Sarah Miller, age 11. William Harvey Miller, mar. 1st Apr. 2, 1855 Spencer Co., Ind. Amanda Carter, b. July 15, 1836 Nelson Co., Ky., and had ch. Emma Clara Miller, b. June 25, 1863, Spencer Co., Ind., and Martha Miller. He mar. 2nd Margaret Carter, had dau. Ida. His widow mar. 2nd David Carter, Feb. 19, 1867, Spencer Co., Ind.—Miss Hazel M. Mortimer, 1523 Burton St., Rockford, Ill.

Thompson-Read-Reed-Berrien-Campbell-Brooks-Pollard-Leggett-Holland-Perrin-Clopton—Inf. anc. of William Thompson, b. Apr. 12, 1781, N.Y., liv. in Goshen, as did his fa. James Thompson. Want dates on James Thompson and w. Mary Read or Reed. Mem. of this fam. mov. to Jamaica, N.Y. later N.Y. City. William Thompson, mov. to Augusta, Ga. Hannah Brooks, w. of William Thompson, b. May 29, 1789 in Nova Scotia, mar. in N.Y. Nov. 19, 1808, d. May 19, 1872 Ga., her par. Daniel James Brooks and Sarah Berrien, dau. of Hannah Campbell and Peter Berrien. Want inf. on Hannah Campbell; was she dau. of Hannah Taylor who mar. a Campbell? From whom did Daniel James Brooks desc.?

Des. inf. on David Peoples Pollard, b. Mar. 7, 1837, Cobbs, Co., Ga. d. Dec. 9, 1912, Johnson Co., Texas. His w. Frances Minerva Leggett, b. Aug. 26, 1835, Holland, Ga., mar. 1855 Rome, Ga., she d. Dec. 19, 1911, Johnson Co., Texas. Her mother a Miss Holland bef. mar. Were David Onan Pollard and Eliz Strong the par. of David Peoples Pollard?

What was name of 1st wife of William Perrin, s. of John Perrin and Elizabeth Lee Perrin of Va.? Was it Letitia West? William Perrin moved from Charlotte Co., Va., to Hard Labor Creek Dst., S.C. 1774, d. Edgefield, S.C. He and two bros. George and Josephus mar. three Clopton sis. William, mar. Mary Clopton, dau. of William and Cassandra Clopton of New Kent Co., Va. Part of the fam. mov. to Lincoln Co., Ky. Want dates on William, his b., his 1st mar. date, to whom? Date of her d. and mar. date to 2nd w. Mary Clopton.—Mrs. Clarence Owens Pollard, Circle C Ranch, Box 75, Star Route, Hemlet, Calif.

Wade-Ramsey-Owen—Des. full inf. on par. of Mary E. (Polly) Wade, b. July 5, 1811 (where?) prob. N.C.; mar. William Ramsey of Calloway Co., Ky. and Livingston Co., Ky. Who were his par.? Where were Mary (Polly) and William Ramsey mar.? With their dau. Mary Catharine Ramsey (Mrs. James Henry Owens), her hus. and two ch. all migr. to Gonzales, Texas; list. in census 1860; then to Johnson Co., with their additional ch. Polly d. Dec. 29, 1893 bur. at Pleasant Point Cem., Johnson Co., Texas. Believe both Wade and Ramsey fam. orig. liv. in

N.C. and Va.—Florence H. Pollard, Circle C. Ranch, Box 75, Star Rt., Hemlet, Calif.

Kibbe-West-Wood-Parish—Des. par. of Johanna Bibbe, b. abt 1809-10 at Ft. Ann, N.Y., mar. David West, abt. 1825 at Ft. Ann., ch. Noah West, b. Ft. Ann, N.Y. 1828; d. Westfield, Wis., 1868; Phebe Ann, b. Ft. Ann, 1831, d. Osage, Iowa, 1915, mar Samuel Wood at Waukesha, Wis., 1850. Was Johanna Kibbe a dau. or gr.dau. of Moses Kibbe, b. Enfield, Conn., 1752, d. Ft. Ann, N.Y., 1819 and w. Mary Parish, b. Enfield, Conn., 1763, d. Ft. Ann, N.Y. 1839? Des. names of all ch. of Moses and Mary Kibbe. Des. to corr. with decs. of Mrs. Cora Win McIntyre, who was gr.gr.dau. of Moses Kibbe; she liv. in Miami, Fla. in 1922.—Elsie M. Wood, 545 E. Franklin St., Waupun, Wis.

Graham-Riley-Pate—Deed of gift, Newberry Co., S.C. Aug. 13, 1790. Mary Graham of Newberry; to Jesse Graham Riley, her son, of Newberry Co., her dowery and land, and right admis. on estate of George Graham dec. Rec. Aug. 30, 1790. Was this George Graham, the hus. of Mary, and was he the same George (Rev.) Graham of Dobbs Co., N.C. who assis. in orda. Charles Pate to the Baptist Minist., in Dobbs Co., N.C. Aug. 7, 1769? Wish authen. proof of the par. of Nancy Jane Graham, who mar. Jeremiah Williams in Newberry Co., S.C.—Mrs. Mattie Francis Richey, Boyce, La.

Eaton-Parker-White—Des. par. of Richard Eaton, b. ca. 1782 in Va. Where? Mar. Polly, dau. of Rev. sol. John Parker and w. Sallie White; Sallie was dau. of Benjamin White of Va. Richard Eaton and Polly liv. in Tenn., abt. 1805, when dau. Malinda was b.; in Crawford Co., Ill., by 1813; mov. to Texas 1833. Richard Eaton had a bro. Stephen, he and his w. Charity also went to Texas. It is believed Richard Eaton had bros. Benjamin, John and oth. who rem. in Ill., some went to Ill., from Ky.—Mrs. Vera Culp Pollock, 4927 Bryan St., Apt. R., Dallas, Texas.

Weakly-Matthews—Want names, places, dates of b. of par. of Benedict Weakly (Weakley), b. 1787 in Va., d. Ill., Nov. 14, 1858, and of Martha Matthews, his w., b. Md., May 1797, d. Ill., 1878; mar. 1816.—Miss M. C. Howard, Box 171, Huron, S. D.

Hays-Brines-Twiford—Want full inf. on Joseph Hays, b. Mar. 16, 1869 Spruce Grove, Lancaster Co., Pa., d. May 18, 1920 Phila., Pa., mar. Apr. 30, 1889 Lillian Twiford Brines at Phil. Pa. Joseph was s. of Charles Washington Hays, b. Spruce Grove, Lancaster Co., Pa. Wife's name was Martha (Who?), had two sis. Sarah and Jennie. Lillian Twiford Brines, was dau. of Charles E. Brines and w. Charlotte Ellen Twiford, b. in Del. Appre. all inf. avail. on these fam.—Mrs. S. L. Heaps, 312 E. Central Blvd., Kewanee, Ill.

Chamness - Childers - Dillard - Reed - Sanders—Want inf. abt. par. of Wiley Berry Chamness b. 1812 in Buncombe Co., N.C., par. were John Chamness and Sarah Berry. Was John a Rev. sol.? Inf. on Joseph Josiah Dillard of Va., his s. Josiah, b. abt. 1779 in S.C. d. 1865 in Ill., mar. Mary Jones, b. abt. 1786, d. 1857. They liv. in Tenn., bef. com. to Ill., abt. 1830. One of their ten ch. was John K. Dillard, b. 1807 in Tenn., mar. Elizabeth Childers, b. 1808, d. 1869. Also want inf. abt. her par. Josiah Dillard's gr. s., Miles A.

Dillard, b. near Jackson, Tenn. 1825. Aft. Mex. war he liv. in Blossom, Texas. Want par. of Roderick Reed, b. abt. 1798 in N.C., d. 1889 in Ill., mar. Rebecca Elizabeth Sanders, b. S.C. abt. 1800, d. 1876, who were her par.? Roderick Reed liv. in Tenn., prior to coming to Ill., abt. 1824. They had four sons, Matthew Reed, b. 1831, mar. Martha E. Dillard, Christopher Columbus, b. 1843, James b. 1826, and David, b. 1828.—Miss Patricia Sayers, 1008 S. Webster St., Harrisburg, Ill.

Rogers-Thomas-Walker-Shorter—Full inf. on: Thomas Rogers, b. Va., d. New Hanover Co., N.C., Oct. 1782; son James mar. Mary Thomas of Hanover or Louise Co., Va., son, Thomas, mar. Lucretia (whom?). Dau. Theresa, Sarah, Elizabeth, Tabitha, Ann and Mary Simpson, per. w. of Frederick Simpson. Want par. of James Lee, b. Va., 1756, d. New Hanover Co., N.C., Dec. 1844. Bro. William mar. Temperance (whom?), a sis. (Polly) Mary mar. whom? Was Joel Walker fa. of William, David Wood, b. Feb. 24, 1808 in Tenn., and Elizabeth Walker b., abt. 1800 in Tenn.? John Noble Walker, s. of David Wood Walker, mar. Serena Shorter, mov. from Miss. to La., then to Texas. Want to corr. with anyone on the above.—Mrs. Ida W. Phillips, 246 Moss Ave., Jackson 9, Miss.

Cross-Ladd—Want proof of time and place of mar. of Rev. sold. William Cross (1742-1843) and Abigail Ladd (d. aged 91) Possi. Haverhill or Methuen, Mass. or Portsmouth or Haverhill, N.H. Where was son Jeremy Ladd Cross (1783-1860) born?—Mrs. James R. Case, 43 Highland Ave., Bethel, Conn.

Allen-Whedon-Clark-Wright—Proof des. that Harriet Whedon Whedon (1822-1905), w. of John Whedon, was dau. of Ansel Whedon (1795-1831) and Jane Allen (1800-1849). Other ch. were Mary Juckett, Lucinda Hanks, Rachel Juckett and Laura Lawrence. Harriet Whedon, liv. Washington Co., N.Y.; Jane Allen Whedon mar. 2nd. William Clark of Whitehall, N.Y.; ch. Rev. Allen Clark of Bradford, Vt., Ellen Wright of Scottsbluff, Nebr.—Mrs. L. W. Kester, 801 S. Elmhurst Road, Mount Prospect, Ill.

Spraggins-Abney—\$10 reward for accp. proof to C.A.R. of 2nd mar. of William Spraggins, Sr.,

of Abbeville and Edgefield, S.C. William Spraggins, was b. in Edgefield Dst., S.C. and d. in Abbeville Dst., S.C., will prob. January 1827. His 1st w. was Nancy Abney, dau. of Nathaniel Abney of Edgefield Dst., who d. in 1793. His 4th ch. and 1st son was b. 1798 S.C., and b. is rec. in Abney family Bible. This son, William Spraggins, Jr., subseq. mov. to Pickensville, Ala. William Spraggins, Sr. serv. in Rev.—Mrs. J. Wendell Brown, 2001—28th Ave., West, Seattle 99, Wash.

Peete-Peet-Huntre—Want name and address of per. who sent in inf. signed #F-47 (b), vol. 78 of D.A.R. Mag., abt. Edwin Peete. Isaac Peete, schoolteacher from N.Y., wife a Miss Huntre; dau. Elizabeth Peete, b. 1843 in Mo. Want to corr. with anyone hav. name Peet spelled Peete.—Miss Velda Harless, 1323 E. Durango, Phoenix, Ariz.

Gibbs-Harding-Bigelow—Des. full inf. on Samuel Gibbs, and w. Charity Osborn. He liv. in S. Amboy, N.J., and mov. in 1791 to Lansing, Tompkins Co., N.Y. His bro. William, I believe, set. in same place. His ances. may have liv. on Long Island, N.Y., before mov. to N.J. Will ex. data on Harding and Bigelow families.—Mrs. Wm. H. Higgins, 223 Seventh St., Garden City, N.Y.

Phillips-Warrick-Warwick—Des. inf. on John Milton Phillips, mov. from Arcanum, Ohio, abt. 1890 to Saunemin, Ill., where he is bur., and also Mary Minerva Brock, b. Preble Co., Ohio, Feb. 20, 1849, d. Drake Co., Ohio, Feb. 5, 1915. Mary M. Phillips' d. lists par. as Lennard Brock and Mollie Warrick, both b. in Ohio. Drake Co., Ohio, mar. rec. show Leonard Brock and Adaline Warwick, mar. by John Owen, Mar. 28, 1840.—Phyllis Phillips, 1013 South Tenth, Edinburg, Texas.

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The Officers of the National Association of Home Builders and the Trustees of the National Housing Center extend to the Daughters of the American Revolution a cordial invitation to visit the Center when you are in Washington attending your Congress.

Located in the heart of Washington, the Center has become a major sightseeing attraction since it opened two years ago. It contains five floors of exhibits of products, supplies and equipment of 160 of America's leading manufacturers. The Center also contains a large library, an

auditorium, and space for meetings and conferences that are available to your members at no charge.

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Oak Hill

by Penelope Osburn

LOUDOUN COUNTY has a long tradition of generous hospitality of varying kinds, from hunt breakfasts to cotillions. But, by far, the most historic social event that ever took place was held in connection with the visit of General Lafayette in August 1825. James Monroe had just completed his second term as President of the United States and had retired to his newly built Loudoun mansion, Oak Hill. It was through Monroe that this visit of his long cherished friend had been arranged, in order to give the people of the young republic an opportunity to pay their tribute to the great hero of the Revolution.



Oak Hill, home of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas deLashmunt, Aldie, Virginia.

The importance attached to this particular visit is shown by the other guests who accompanied him. President John Adams and his son, Lafayette and his son, George Washington Lafayette, as well as his secretary and valet travelled by coach from Washington to Oak Hill, in the sultry, summer weather, arriving on Sunday. That afternoon, Mr. and Mrs. Monroe entertained at a reception, when the local gentry were given the opportunity of meeting the famous visitors. The excessive heat kept the party indoors on Monday.

The elaborate ceremonies of the great celebration extended Lafayette by Loudoun County and Leesburg took place on Tuesday. Local dignitaries rode to Oak Hill, where they paid their respects to General Lafayette and prepared for the cavalcade that was to ride the eight miles from Monroe's home to Leesburg. The first carriage, drawn by four matching white horses carried General Lafayette, President Adams and ex-President Monroe, and the other visitors, accompanied by local offi-

cials, followed in a series of carriages. Stories are still told of the handsome uniforms and beautiful horses and the throngs that gathered to view the procession composed of carriages, a local company of Artillery, with members of the local Cavalry unit serving as outriders. Only the visit to Loudoun of Her Majesty, Queen Elizabeth, has attracted so many spectators.

Two separate ceremonies took place when the guests reached Leesburg, one welcome extended by the officials of the town and another, on the Court House lawn, conducted by the County. Between the two events, the procession, supplemented by the veterans of the Revolution, riding in carriages, and additional local militia paraded through the streets of the town.

At four o'clock in the afternoon, a banquet was held on the Court House lawn, where an awning had been erected to lessen the mid-summer heat. The tables had been elaborately decorated by the ladies of the community. Speeches were made and toasts proposed. In fact, fifty-four toasts were proposed, but so far research has failed to determine what beverage was consumed.

(Continued on page 321)



The mantel in this room was given to President Monroe by Lafayette; the chair on the left belonged to George Washington; the chair on the right belonged to President Adams; the mug (or cup) on the table on the left belonged to President Monroe.

New Hampshire

by Mrs. Philip H. White

State Magazine Advertising Chairman

NEW HAMPSHIRE is a small state but rich in tradition and numbers some distinguished "firsts" in the history of the Revolutionary War era. The "first overt act of the Revolution" the taking of the King's powder and muskets, took place on her seacoast. The first American Flag to be saluted by a foreign power was made in Portsmouth, New Hampshire, and the ship that flew that flag, the *Ranger*, was built in a local shipyard.

On June 14, 1777, Congress passed the following Resolutions—"that the flag of the Thirteen United States of America be Thirteen Stripes, alternate Red and White; That the Union be Thirteen Stars in a Blue Field: Representing a New Constellation. That Captain John Paul Jones be appointed to Command the Ship *Ranger*."

John Paul Jones was a young Scotsman who had come here from his native country. His advice and services were so valuable to Congress and the Marine Committee, he was sometimes called the "Founder of the American Navy."

A group of young Portsmouth women wishing to present Captain Jones with the new American flag for his sloop, the *Ranger*, got together and cut up their best silk dresses—even using the wedding dress of Helen Seavy for the White stars in the flag.

July 4, 1777, on the first anniversary of the Declaration of Independence, Jones proudly displayed his new flag making a trip from Boston to Portsmouth for that purpose.

At midnight on Oct. 31, 1777, Jones received dispatches of Utmost importance to transmit to France. It was the news of Burgoyne's Surrender written by Washington himself.

Captain Jones was under way and clear of the Isle of Shoals before daylight the next day, and he landed at Nantes, France just thirty-two days out of Portsmouth. A remarkable run for those days. Captain

Jones crowded his little ship keeping the deck himself eighteen to twenty hours out of twenty-four. He even took the prizes, laden with wines, dry fruits etc. on his last day's run.

Jones delivered his dispatches to the Court of France then went to see Dr. Benjamin Franklin. He was told to fit out the *Ranger* for another cruise. She was refitted and on Feb. 3 arrived at Brest Roads where the Grand French Fleet lay. The next day the *Ranger* sailed thru that French Fleet receiving from it the first national salute to the Stars and Stripes from the guns of a foreign fleet.

John Paul Jones was the most dangerous enemy that the British had on the high seas, but through the jealousy and the treachery by those in high places he was kept from getting the command that his ability warranted. At last he was given the command of a converted East Indiaman, re-christened the *Bonne Homme Richard*. This ship flew the American flag made in Portsmouth and she fought many battles and captured many prizes.

The end came however when she engaged the British man of War *Serapis* in a naval battle that went down in history as one of the most famous, bloody and hard fought of the entire war.

The *Bonne Homme Richard* sank with her dead on her decks, proudly flying the "first edition" of the Stars and Stripes that Europe had seen, the first to be saluted by the guns of a European naval power, the first and last flag that ever went down flying on a ship that conquered and captured the ship that sank her.

When Captain Jones returned to this country, he explained it had been his ardent wish to bring back his flag to America with all its glories, but that he couldn't bear to strip it from the poor old ship in her last agony nor could he deny to his dead on her decks, who had given their lives to keep it flying, the glory of taking it with them.

HONORING
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 NEW HAMPSHIRE STATE REGENT



*This page is presented with pride and affection by the
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MEN'S DINNER — MONDAY EVENING, APRIL 14th: A Men's Dinner will be held in the Jefferson Room of the Mayflower Hotel at 6:30 P.M. on Monday, April 14th, as has been customary for the past few years. **RESERVATIONS** should be sent by **APRIL 7th**, if possible, to **MR. GRAHAME T. SMALLWOOD**, Chairman, 1026 17th St., N.W., Washington, D. C. Tickets, \$6.00 each. (Informal.)

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A Church in Connecticut

In the November issue of our magazine, the frontispiece, "A Church in Connecticut" could not be properly identified. In answer to our question on page 1293, Mrs. Miriam V. Sohm, Registrar of the Mary Silliman Chapter in Bridgeport, Connecticut, says the picture is of the Congregational Church of Easton, Connecticut, situated on Connecticut route 106. The church was organized in 1762 but the actual date of the building is not known.

New Hampshire Ads

New Hampshire Daughters sent ads from 23 of the State's 34 Chapters for this issue. Under the direction of Mrs. Forrest Fay Lange, Regent. Mrs. Philip H. White, Advertising Chairman.

Vanderburgh Chapter.....Evansville, Indiana

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To do the least or best he can,
Unfettered law, supply-demand,
Free economy, achievement spanned.
America's strength stands not in number
But a way of life lived by, not under.

Deedy Woollong Coble

Deedy Woollong Coble of Indiana is an active member of
the League of American Pen Women, Poet's Corner, In-
dianapolis Day Nursery Auxiliary and the D.A.R.

The Regents' Round Table, 4th Division, Illinois State Society names with pride and appreciation its members presently serving the Society in a National capacity.



Mrs. Robert Milton Beak
First Vice President General

Mrs. Charles R. Curtiss
Vice President General from Illinois

Mrs. Carl A. Birdsall
Chairman, Junior Membership Committee

Mrs. Thomas E. Maury
Chairman, Honor Roll Committee

Mrs. Albert G. Peters
Vice Chairman, Membership Committee

Mrs. Vinton E. Sisson
Vice Chairman, Resolutions Committee

The Illinois 4th Division Regents' Round Table was formed in February 1928, so before this goes to press we will have celebrated our 30th birthday! 3450 members are included in this Division. Established to create a closer tie between Regents in the Chicago area, the 33 chapter heads meet once a month for luncheon and informal discussion of current D.A.R. aims and activities or individual problems.

Two of the meetings are larger, including general membership at a special Americanism program and a special National Defense program with outstanding speakers in each field. At the May meeting the incoming Regent and Program Chairman are the guests of the retiring Regent. Each Chapter reports on its best programs of the year, giving her sister chapters the opportunity to share the program "finds" in local talent and so foster a wider community interest. They share jointly in several D.A.R. projects such as sponsoring parties to welcome new citizens on their day of naturalization and sending additional boys to Boys' State.

Through this organization many abilities for dependable leadership have been discovered for further use in the State and National Society. The inspiration gained and the close personal friendships made by the Regents working together have proved to be invaluable and so pleasant that the 4th Division Ex-Regents Club has been formed to continue those contacts.

The 4th Division Regents' Round Table is happy to show in this way our appreciation of the members who have graciously and efficiently served as its Directors.

1928-'29	{ Mrs. Alexander Schlanders *	1941-'42	Mrs. Thomas R. Hemmens
	{ Mrs. Charles W. Pflager	1943-'44	Mrs. Albert E. Woodruff
1930	{ Mrs. Thomas J. Newbill	1944-'45	Mrs. Robert M. Beak
	{ Mrs. R. C. McManus *	1946	Mrs. Alexander C. Dallach
1931	Mrs. William Hedges	1947-'48	Mrs. Donald S. Bartlett
1932	Mrs. William C. Fox	1949-'50	Mrs. Theo F. Eiszner
1933-'34	Mrs. Leonard C. Reid	1951-'52	Mrs. Ivor Jeffreys
1935-'36	Mrs. E. Julius Albrecht	1953-'54	Mrs. Wendell C. Perry*
1937-'38	Mrs. Dorrance D. Snapp	1954-'57	Mrs. Vaughn A. Gill
1939-'40	Mrs. Thomas E. Maury	1957-	Mrs. Gerald W. Brooks

* Indicates Deceased

Honoring

MRS. VINTON EARL SISSON

National Vice Chairman, Resolutions Committee

Librarian General 1938-1941



Regent, General Henry Dearborn Chapter, Chicago, 1919-1920-1921
Illinois State National Defense Chairman, 1927

This surprise tribute to Adelaide Howe Sisson, its long-time and cherished member, is from the 33 chapters of the Illinois 4th Division as a token of our affection and esteem.

Eli Skinner Chapter

Aurora Chapter

High Prairie Trail Chapter

Chicago Chapter

Captain John Whistler Chapter

David Kennison Chapter

DeWalt Mechlin Chapter

General Henry Dearborn Chapter

Henry Purcell Chapter

Kaskaskia Chapter

Sauk Trail Chapter

Downers Grove Chapter

Elgin Chapter

Martha Ibbetson Chapter

Fort Dearborn Chapter

Glencoe Chapter

Anan Harmon Chapter

Rebecca Wells Heald Chapter

North Shore Chapter

Captain Hubbard Burrows Chapter

DesPlaines Valley Chapter

Louis Joliet Chapter

Kankakee Chapter

Skokie Valley Chapter

LaGrange-Illinois Chapter

Alida C. Bliss Chapter

Fort Payne Chapter

George Rogers Clark Chapter

Park Ridge Chapter

LePortage Chapter

Waukegan Chapter

Hickory Grove Chapter

Perrin Wheaton Chapter

JUBILEE COLLEGE

Old Jubilee College, whose cornerstone was laid in April 1839, was dedicated primarily to the theological purpose of training ministers of the gospel, "which end, therefore, is never to be merged into any other." Founded through the efforts of the First Bishop of the Episcopal Diocese in Illinois, the Right Reverend Philander Chase, its chapel, dormitory, classroom was constructed of sandstone quarried from the nearby Kickapoo Creek and from lumber shipped from St. Louis by way of the Illinois River. Friends in Charleston, South Carolina, contributed \$10,000 to endow a professorship, so a frame structure of fourteen rooms to house a girls' school was built. With the outbreak of the Civil War, Southern support ended. Revenue was always inadequate; Jubilee was isolated as to railroad transportation; students were few and poor. (No one was ever turned away for lack of funds.) Ten years following the War, the College closed.

Situated fifteen miles northwest of Peoria, overlooking the peaceful valley of the Kickapoo, the well-preserved ruins of a man's dream stand today in a State Park—shrunk from the original 3200 acres to a mere 150.9. Today's visitors catch glimpses of that dream in the building full of furniture and implements, in the ancient oaks, and in the tranquillity of the nearby cemetery where Bishop Chase lies buried.

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Mabel Slone Cultra Carrie Capen Lindsey
Princess Wach-e-kee Chapter, Watseka, Ill.

Junior American Citizens Committee

A roundtable and tea will be held at the District of Columbia D.A.R. Chapter House, 1732 Mass. Avenue, N. W., Washington, D. C., 2 p.m. to 4 p.m. on April 14, 1958. The national prizes will be awarded at this time. This will take the place of the former J.A.C. breakfast and roundtable.

Please notify: Mrs. Nelson H. Budd, 910 South 26 Place, Arlington 2, Virginia before April 1, 1958 of your intentions to be present. Also give her some idea as to how many might be attending from your state. If you are anxious to have your State Regent know more about J.A.C. work ask her to accompany you to this affair. She will be most welcome.

The District of Columbia Junior American Citizens Committee will be hostesses at the tea and roundtable. Come and meet others who are vitally interested in working for J.A.C. Mrs. S. Harold Welch, National Chairman of J.A.C. will preside at the roundtable discussion.

Mrs. Nelson H. Budd,
State Chairman J.A.C.
District of Columbia D.A.R.

GOVERNOR EDWARD COLES CHAPTER, Mattoon, Illinois

In Loving Memory of

EUNICE SATER HARRY (Mrs. Stephen A. Douglas)

A member of the N.S.D.A.R. since 1898, national number 24584. An early member of Letitia Green Stevenson Chapter, organizing and charter member of Barbara Standish Chapter, organizing and charter member and three times Regent of Governor Edward Coles Chapter.

Her 59 years of continuous service included many chapter offices and membership on various state committees. Her generosity and gracious dignity throughout these years of service to the Society and the community and her loving leadership of young people in the Church and the schools shall not be forgotten by friends in the Governor Edward Coles Chapter.

COLES COUNTY MEMORIAL AIRPORT

P. O. Box 272

Mattoon, Illinois

Phone: Adams 4-7120

In memory of
MRS. ELIZA SHINN CHUSE
Charter Member of
Governor Edward Coles Chapter

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Martha Ibbetson Chapter, Elmhurst, Ill.

BARBARA STANDISH CHAPTER, D.A.R.
Hoopeston, Illinois
Miss Ethel Perkins, Regent

LETITIA GREEN STEVENSON CHAPTER
Bloomington, Illinois

Greetings from
STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS CHAPTER
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Elgin, Illinois

Our Thanks to Illinois Daughters

Illinois Daughters have done exceptionally well in getting an outstanding array of advertisements for this issue. Approximately \$1,035 worth of ads were sent by the Illinois Chapters.

Under the leadership of the State Regent, Mrs. Len Young Smith, and the State Advertising Chairman, Mrs. William A. Lucht, of the 116 Chapters in the State, ads were procured by 99.

HONORING

MRS. CHARLES COTTA

(Lucinda Smith Cotta)

Deceased February 2, 1958

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In appreciation of her sixteen years
of faithful service as Registrar

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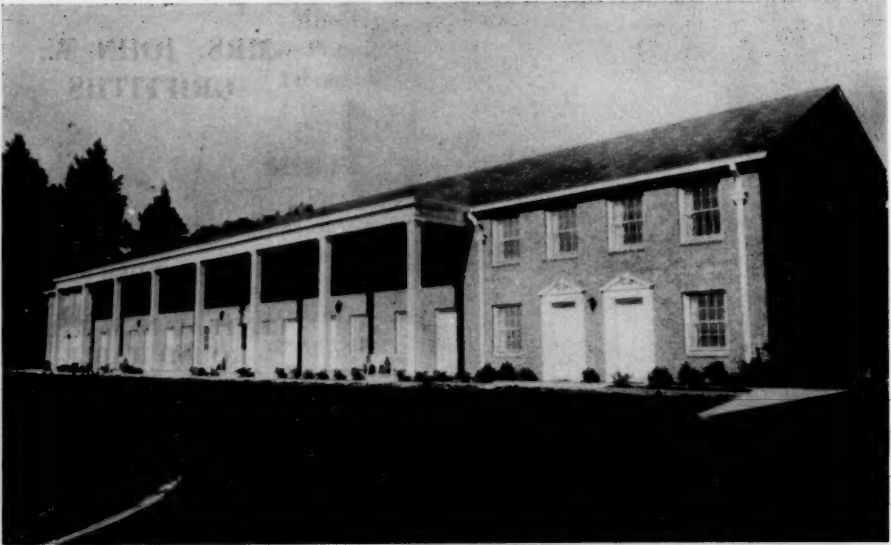
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The Central New York Round Table affectionately dedicates this page to its founder, Mrs. Griffiths, in appreciation of her fine leadership and her many years of devoted service.

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—George Washington to Selectman of Boston, July 28, 1795.

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An interesting account of George Washington's funeral.

Also biographical sketches of George Washington's six honorary pall-bearers and the Lieutenants of the 105th Regiment of Virginia Militia who bore his body to the tomb December 18, 1799.

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Colonel Dennis Ramsey

Colonel William Payne
Colonel George Gilpin

Colonel Phillip Marsteller
Colonel Charles Little

The Lieutenants

William Moss
James Turner, Jr. (record unknown)

Laurence Hooff
George Wise

First published in 1909 by Mount Vernon Chapter, N.S.D.A.R.

Republished in 1957 by Mount Vernon Chapter, N.S.D.A.R.

Price \$1.50

Send order and make check payable to—

Mrs. Julian C. Smith 5 Edgewood Terrace
Belle Haven, Alexandria, Virginia

Narcissa Prentiss Whitman

(Continued from page 258)

service to the heathen. On November 29, 1847, Dr. Marcus Whitman and Narcissa Prentiss Whitman suffered the supreme sacrifice. They with twelve others were massacred by the Cayuse Indians whom they served.

Belatedly, current history acknowledges the debt owed to Dr. Whitman. He did take the first wagon over the Rockies. He did raise and guide the first great emigrant train across the continent, and in so doing, did open the land for settlement, and thus saved the Oregon Territory for the United States.

However, as stated earlier, on this anniversary, we pay special tribute to Dr. Whitman's wife, Narcissa Prentiss. In her, we salute one of the first two white women to cross the Rocky Mountains. We pay homage to the mother of the first white child born on the Pacific Coast. We honor the woman who first introduced Christian homemaking in the Oregon Country.

We do well to meditate upon the ever-widening waves of mental, moral, and spiritual power which her teaching unloosed so long ago in the Far West. In Washington State, countless progressive towns, beautiful homes, and consecrated people are eloquent of good work, well begun. With gratitude, many hold in loving memory the golden-haired heroine who came out of the East.

Narcissa never returned to her little white home in Prattsburg, but you may. The Narcissa Prentiss Home Permanent

Committee would urge you to visit it. Why not pay special tribute to Narcissa Prentiss in 1958 by calling at her birthplace? You would be heartily welcomed by a gracious host and charming hostess, the Rev. and Mrs. John Milholland, present occupants of the Home.

Appropriately, this Eastern shrine, now owned by the Board of Missions of the Presbyterian Church in the U.S.A., is maintained as a home for a retired missionary family, in glorious remembrance of Narcissa's service to the Indians. No word about it is complete without commendation to the first dwellers after its restoration, the late Reverend John Youel, and Mrs. Youel, now of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, former Alaskan missionaries. Their twelve years of devotion to the old house and to its grounds enhanced its beauty and usefulness many fold, and seemed to be given in continuous reverence and love for Narcissa Prentiss.

Mary Hotchkiss Hoag (Mrs. W. Harvey) is a member of Baron Steuben Chapter, N.S.D.A.R. of Bath, New York; she has served twice as chapter regent; is a former state officer of the N.Y. Organization; past president of the N.Y. State Officers Club, N.S.D.A.R., and has served on the House Committee at D.A.R. Congress many times.

She is a member of the N.Y. State Historical Association, past president of the Steuben County Historical Association and a Vice President of the Genesee County Historical Federation. Her special interest in Narcissa Prentiss stems from a life-time knowledge of her as she was a native of Mrs. Hoag's home village. Also because Mr. Hoag has served for a long time as chairman of the Narcissa Prentiss Home Permanent Committee which functions under the Board of National Missions of the Presbyterian Church in the U.S.A.

Several chapters send in gift subscriptions for the same library and school. Please check with your library and school before sending in a subscription as most of them do not want more than one copy of the magazine each month.

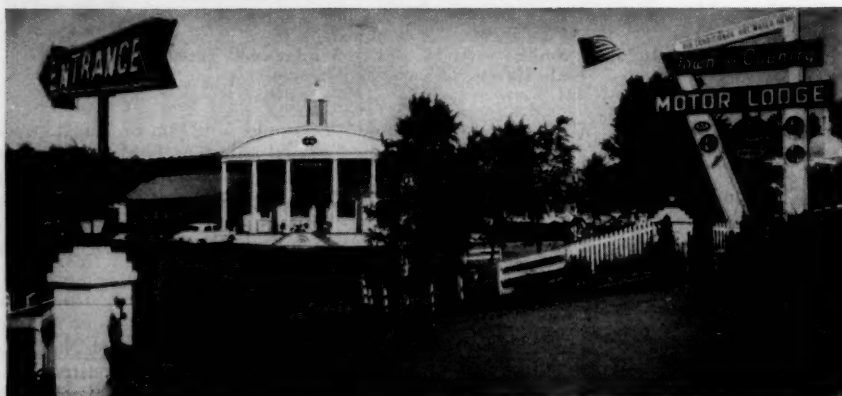
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Johnny Tremain

Walt Disney has translated Esther Forbes' popular book for boys and girls into a stirring picture of events which led to the Revolutionary War. Johnny Tremain, orphaned and out of a job, is impressed by the heroism and kindly philosophy of the Sons of Freedom. He joins their group, following the leadership of such great men as Samuel Adams, Paul Revere, and Oliver Wendell. When they are forced into battle to preserve human rights and freedom of worship, Johnny bears his musket bravely and proudly raises his voice high as they sing the marching song, "The Liberty Tree". Excellent color photography highlights such scenes as the Boston Tea Party, Paul Revere's ride, and the gathering of small groups of men for battle. It throws into sharp focus the kindly, astute faces of the founding fathers. Since the fight for basic freedoms is as strong today as it was then, adults and young people alike may be reinvigorated by this picture with the spirit of '76. This is a picture every D.A.R. and her family should see. Hal Stalmaster, Luana Patten, Jeff York, Sebastian Cabot and Dick Beymer are the leading players.

Mrs. Herbert G. Nash,
National Chairman, Motion Picture Committee, N.S.D.A.R.

THOMAS LEE CHAPTER, D.A.R., FAIRFAX, VIRGINIA

HONORING THOMAS LEE (1690-1750)

Thomas Lee, fourth son of Richard and Laetitia Lee, was a prominent Virginian in his influence on American History. Colonial Union was begun at the suggestion of Thomas Lee in 1744 by The Treaty of Lancaster when Pennsylvania, Maryland and Virginia united to protect their boundaries and open the Ohio Basin for settlement. "Stratford Hall" was built by Thomas Lee and here five patriotic sons of the Revolution were born to Thomas and Hannah Lee. He was President of Virginia, Commander-in-Chief and acting Governor of Virginia. Two of Thomas Lee's sons, Richard Henry and Francis Lightfoot, were the only brothers to sign the Declaration of Independence and the former introduced the "Resolution of Independence" in the Continental Congress June 7, 1776. The Lee resolution was adopted July 2, 1776.

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(Continued from page 255)

children, for "thirty pieces of silver." Let's not accept money from Washington with one hand, and give up freedom of education and local control of our schools with the other! Should we sell the control of our schools to the bureaucrats and the politicians in Washington, we will have done the children of America a real disservice. We will have prepared a fertile seed bed for demagoguery.

Allen P. Burkhardt is a native of Stanton, Nebraska. He holds an A.B. Degree from Nebraska Wesleyan University, a M.S. Degree from Columbia University in New York City, and a Ph.D. Degree from the University of Nebraska.

He is the Superintendent of Schools and President of the Junior College, Norfolk, Nebraska, and has been since 1931. He has served as visiting professor, summers, at Colorado College of Education, Greeley, Colorado; the University of Omaha, Omaha, Nebraska; and the University of Nebraska at Lincoln.

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Treasures of Monongahela Valley, Pennsylvania, an article in the January issue, was written by Ethel Fitzsimmons Gibson as set forth in the contents and Among Our Contributors and not by Elizabeth B. Taylor as shown under the heading of the article.

National Defense

(Continued from page 277)

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WASHINGTON

- Elizabeth Bixby Chapter—\$5.00

Oak Hill

(Continued from page 299)

One amusing aspect of the visit was the effect of the Virginia heat on New England John Adams. In his diary, he complained bitterly about the weather each day and mentioned that as the party started on its return trip to Washington "one of the coach horses dropped dead of the heat."

On Lafayette's return to France, he sent James Monroe a very handsome pair of

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marble mantels, Adam in style, in appreciation of the visit. During the War Between the States, a Federal soldier knocked a portion of the ornamentation from one mantel as a souvenir. The mantels and part of the interior of Oak Hill may be seen on Sunday afternoon and Monday, April 20 and 21, during Virginia's Historic Garden Week, when Oak Hill and an outstanding group of homes and gardens will be opened to the public.

For further information and a Tour Booklet contact: Virginia Travel Bureau, Washington, D. C.

Penelope Osburn (Mrs. Frank) is a member of the Leesburg, Virginia, Garden Club and also a member of the Loudoun County Historical Society.

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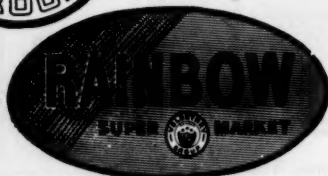
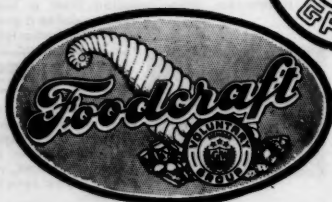
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This page contributed by a group of business men, friends of Guadalupe Victoria Chapter

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Victoria was the original "Cattle Capital" of Texas and is still ranch headquarters for a wide area.



The Daughters of the American Revolution of Division 6, held their regional meeting in Victoria in September. The State officials were present to conduct the workshop. The members of Guadalupe Victoria Chapter were the hostesses for the occasion. Eighty-six delegates attended the meeting with seventeen chapters represented. Those in the picture include from left to right: Mrs. Philip Harral, San Antonio, State Historian; Mrs. James R. Lewis of Victoria, the chapter's Regent; Mrs. Felix Irwin of Corpus Christi, State Regent; Mrs. Loretta Thomas of Houston, Vice-President-General; Mrs. Edgar R. Riggs of Graham, State Vice-Regent; Mrs. J. E. Hall of Wichita Falls, State Chaplain and Mrs. W. J. Johnson of San Antonio, State Corresponding Secretary.

"GREETINGS"

The citizens of Victoria are proud of the D.A.R. Chapter and the leadership and spirit that it has shown our city. The rich heritage of our history must be preserved and handed down to our posterity intact. The D.A.R.'s are certainly well qualified to be the trustees for this important job. Guard them well, ladies, and guide them true.

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PILGRIMAGE TO VALLEY FORGE, PENNA. —SATURDAY, April 19th:

The Executive Committee voted to have a Pilgrimage to Valley Forge on the Saturday after Continental Congress—April 19th. SPECIAL ATTENTION is called to this post Congress trip which will be a one day tour, by Baltimore & Ohio Railroad. *Round trip fare is \$12.50*, including box lunch and bus transportation to and from Philadelphia to Valley Forge, leaving from Union Station, 8 A.M. returning 6:05 P.M. State Regents are asked to kindly publicize this Pilgrimage within their states, since reservations should be made as soon as possible. This is a splendid opportunity for those of our members who have not been to Valley Forge and who have not seen our Valley Forge Memorial Bell Tower. Please send checks as soon as possible—and not later than April 5th—payable to:

Mrs. Herbert I. King, Chairman, Valley Forge Pilgrimage, 1301 Vermont Ave., N.W., Washington, D. C.

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- TO give so much time to the improvement of yourself that you have no time to criticize others;
- TO be too large for worry, too noble for anger, too strong for fear, and too happy to permit the presence of trouble;
- TO think well of yourself and to proclaim the fact to the world not in loud words but in great deeds;
- TO live in the faith that the world is on your side as long as you are true to the best that is in you.

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In the January issue on page 29 the Minnesota State report of resolutions adopted reads "Urge the Status of Forces Agreement." However, Mrs. Bertram B. Lee, Honorary State Regent, from Duluth, Minnesota, tells us it should have been "Urge the annulment of the Status of Forces Agreement."



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The District of Columbia Society Approved Schools Committee has consented to make up the corsages and provide the personnel for the Flower Mart, and because of the amount of work involved in making the corsages, the National Chairman suggests that orders be placed, accompanied by checks to cover, with the Chairman: Mrs. Anna B. Sandt, 6813 Brookville Road, Chevy Chase 15, Maryland. Mrs. Sandt is also accepting orders

and checks for the annual Approved Schools luncheon so checks to cover both the corsages and luncheon reservations may be mailed together.

Every effort will be made to have the corsages as beautiful as possible and if members have color preferences for the background of the corsages, please so state in the orders. Corsages may be picked up at the Flower Mart during Congress week. Prices for the corsages begin at \$3.50 and can be purchased in any denominations above this figure which members wish to contribute to the Cottage fund. All the money with the exception of 50¢ for materials will be applied to the fund.

Here is an opportunity to be thrifty by helping our Cottage Fund and be glamorous by wearing a fashionably designed flower arrangement that won't fade all during Congress week. Let's join the drive to complete the fund-raising for the little girls cottage at Tamasee honoring our President General!

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H istorical happenings down through the years,
E ducational and cultural advantages,
R eligious foundations which calm all fears,
I mpressive forests and far reaching fertile fields.
T oday as the D.A.R. it is our duty to—
A ccept the challenge willingly and carry on for
G od and Country, our worthy ideals designed to
E ffectively preserve—Our Goodly Heritage.

Lines by Bertha Weakly Carrier, Galesburg, Ill.

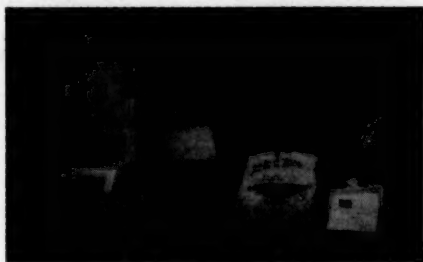
National Vice Chairman, Central Division, Conservation.

With the Chapters

(Continued from page 286)

members participated in a skit on the Constitution prepared by the National Society.

Mrs. Richard Hogoboom and Mrs. William Ide read interesting articles on the history of the Constitution and the background of the members signing it. The radio and television stations gave their co-operation. Mrs. James W. Jones, presided at the meeting.



"Freedom Window."

Our chapter sponsored a program at the Wilkes-Barre Township High School also marking the observance of Constitution Week. The speaker at this program, Charles A. McCarthy of Pittston, briefly outlined the various compacts, charters, proprietary governments, and Articles of Confederation, which served as the basis of government prior to adoption of the Constitution of the United States. He stated that the adoption of the Constitution was the "real birth of our nation's forward movement."

In detailing the main difference between the Articles of Confederation, he pointed out that the Articles of Confederation applied only to the States in the corporate sense, the Constitution applied to individuals. Mr. McCarthy said "in recent years meetings of the governors of the various States have been held with the intent of reaching agreements whereby many of the functions of the States which had been usurped by the federal government would be returned to their proper administrative level, in the State capitals of the nation."

Dorothy Stets (Mrs. Thomas)

Utah reported that its American Indian Committee concerned itself with the 2,300 Navajo youth in the Intermountain School who came from the Four Corners where they were scourged with tuberculosis and handicapped with the lack of the English language. Four hundred hours were spent teaching them religion. (Miss Dana Kelly, State Regent, 66th Congress).

Wyoming with 452 members has two active C.A.R. chapters which contributed to Kate Duncan Smith and Tamassee Schools, also to an Indian project. They also secured several advertisements for the D.A.R. magazine. (Mrs. E. Floyd Deuel, State Regent, 66th Congress.)

Montana's Approved Schools Committee reported \$978 given to Approved Schools. (Montana has a membership of 692 with 14 chapters). The State Scholarship gift of \$150 went to Hillside School. The State Chairman gave the \$25 profit from a sale of articles from Berea to be used as a state project and it was placed in the scholarship fund. (Mrs. Irving Leroy Dehnert, State Regent, 66th Congress.)

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The mark of early craft and rare design,
But I am drawn to enter it alone,
And wander, room to room, to catch the
tone
Of living that has throbbed within its
walls;
To hear the echoes, faint along its halls,
Of laughter gone, and tears the house has
known.

For all the gay and proud, the sad and
meek,
Who called it home; those sturdy pioneers
Have left it rich in dreams, and we who
seek
For faith and courage through the trying
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May catch their vision in this home they
made
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(Continued from page 259)

latter are urged to accompany applicants to the library. For the third year, members of the State Committee on Membership or Research have been at Newberry every Thursday except holidays. Applicants are shown how to use files and indices and the Recordak, how to help themselves, and how to organize and evaluate their finds. Many students have become so enthusiastic that they have gone on to the chapter work of helping others. Similar workshops have been held at the State Library, Springfield, and are being planned for the St. Louis area.

This year the state program for applicant help was concentrated in a new special *Committee for Lineage Research*, and a schedule to cover the library conferences at Chicago and Springfield arranged. The chairman is completing a notebook for the use of D.A.R. workers which gives by states the most valuable books for our research, together with their call numbers. This notebook is on the open shelf with the D.A.R. Lineage Books and Index volumes in the Main Reading Room.

Results of the state program have been: more papers, better papers, and increasing enthusiasm for genealogical research leading to membership in the Society.

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James Madison (1751)

John Tyler (1790)

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Stephen Hopkins—Rhode Island

Francis Lewis—New York

Thomas McKean—Delaware

Robert Treat Paine—Massachusetts

States that entered the Union in March:

Florida—1845

Maine—1820

Nebraska—1867

Ohio—1803

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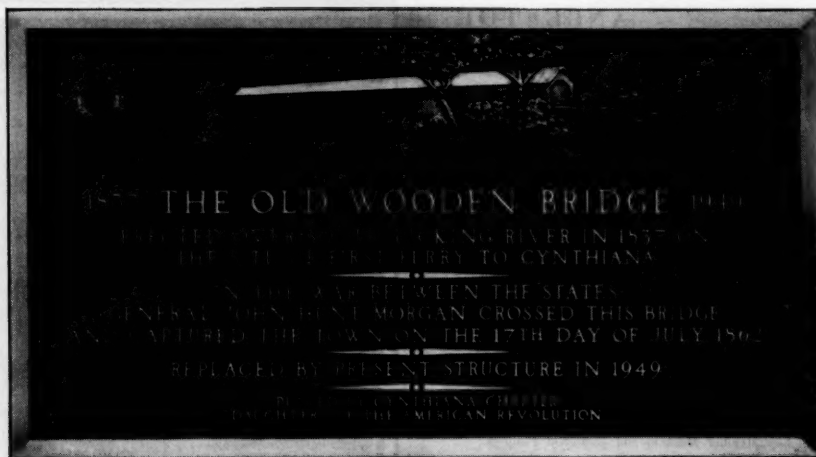
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 As you are, so once was I
 As I am, you soon must be
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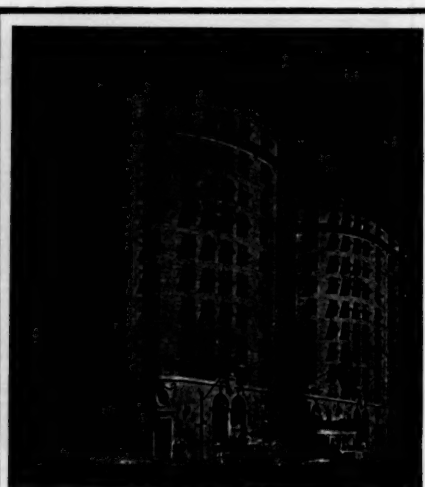
General Washington's Last Guard of Honor. Published
in 1909—Republished in 1957. Price \$1.50.

This booklet is an exact photographic
copy of the original, written by Mary G.
Powell and published by the Mount Ver-
non Chapter, NSDAR, Alexandria, Vir-
ginia in 1909.

Letters were received from descendants
of members of WASHINGTON'S LAST
GUARD OF HONOR, as well as many
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History requesting copies of this booklet.
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view of the historic significance of the event,
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An interesting account is given of George
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nel Dennis Ramsey, Colonel William Payne,
Colonel George Gilpin, Colonel Philip
Marsteller, and Colonel Charles Little. The
Lieutenants who were active pall-bearers
were William Moss, James Turner (record
unknown), Laurence Hooft and George
Wise.—Harriette W. B. Smith (Mrs. Julian
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of the United States.



COATS OF ARMS

(Re [Mrs. George T.] Edith Tunnell, Herald Painter and her work in heraldry)

ERIE, PA., MORNING NEWS, Monday, January 6, 1958

AWARDS, HONORS, AND BLUE RIBBONS have heaped upon the paintings of this remarkable woman . . . Her work has appeared at the annual Daughters of the American Revolution Congress and in the National Gallery of Art, Washington, D.C., the National Antiques Show in Madison Square Garden, and three of her maps hang permanently in the Library of Congress . . . Mrs. Tunnell gives lectures around the country and has appeared on radio and television programs, among them the Steven Allen "Tonight" show. . .

The following is a partial list of Coats-of-Arms found for American families through research based on data supplied. As the sketched outlines are on file the completed drawings richly handpainted on superior grade art stock 9" x 12" may be had on a few weeks' notice. Satisfaction is guaranteed. To assure that your family Coat-of-Arms is the same as that of the name listed please send data: country, county of origin, first settler, settlement, etc., in America. For families not listed send equal data. Particulars will be included in the reply.

IS YOUR FAMILY HERE?

Abell	Converse	Gordon	Livingston	Page	Stewart
Akers	Cooke	Goss	Lockwood	Paine	Stone
Alden	Cooper	Grant	Long	Palmer	Stout
Aldridge	Cornish	Greene	Longenecker	Pardieu	Strachan
Alexander	Cornwin	Gregory	Loomis	Parke	Strawn
Algar	Crandall	Grierson	Lord	Parkinson	Stratton
Allen	Crighton	Griffith	Lovejoy	Peckham	Stroud
Allerton	Crocker	Griffiths	Luce	Pendleton	Stuart
Amblor	Cromwell	Grimes	Luckenbach	Perkinson	Sturm
Angell	Crossman	Grimes	Lytle	Phelps	Stucker
Aragona	Crum	Hall	Lyman	Peirce	Taft
Archer	Culver	Hammond	MacArthur	Pierce	Taliaferro
Backus	Cuntz	Hanger	MacAlister	Plaisted	Tarleton
Baggaly	Cushny	Hardin	MacGregor	Pratt	Taylor
Baldwin	Danakin	Hardy	MacPherson	Price	Terhune
Ball	Davenport	Harmon	MacKay	Priest	Thorne
Bancker	DeMenga	Harrington	Madden	Ramey	Throckmorton
Batchelor	Dennison	Harris	Main	Randolph	Tilley
Barrett	DePue	Harrold	Mangan	Read	Tolley
Baxton	DeSalme	Harrower	Marler	Rector	Tolson
Beadle	Dexter	Hartley	Marshall	Regar	Traylor
Beall	Dewey	Hatcher	Martin	Reisner	Trost
Bell	Dobson	Hawkins	Mason	Reynolds	Tuggle
Berg	Donaldson	Haxton	Maynadier	Riall	Turrell
Bilisoly	Doty	Hibbard	McBurney	Ridgway	Twemlow
Blackledge	Driscoll	Holman	McCalmont	Ritchie	Tyson
Bliss	Dudley	Holt	McClagherty	Rives	VanCleaf
Blount	Dulaney	Holsberry	McNeill	Roche	VanElmendorf
Bocker	Dunsmore	Hollingsworth	McEldowney	Rodgers	VanValkenburg
Boddie	Duryea	Hollister	McNeilly	Rogers	VanWarendorf
Boland	Eisenhower	Hooper	Merrick	Rohan	Veasey
Boren	Ellicott	Hopkins	Merrill	Rohrer	Vose
Bowne	Elliott	Hoskins	Messenger	Roosa	Uzzell
Bracken	Ellis	Hostetter	Metcall	Ross	Wade
Bradford	Ellsworth	Howland	Mills	Rumbaugh	Waldo
Breckenridge	Emerson	Hume	Moody	Rush	Walker
Brewster	Eskridge	Ingersol	Monroe	Russell	Warfield
Brigham	Fairfield	James	Moore	Sadler	Warren
Bristow	Fallon	Jenkins	Morgan	Sage	Washington
Brook	Falstottle	Jones	Morris	Sampson	Wasowicz
Brooks	Felton	Kaiser	Mowry	Sayles	Webb
Brown	Fenno	Kelton	Mulcahy	Sevier	Webster
Buchanan	Ferebee	Kemper	Mullins	Sewall	Weiser
Budd	Ficke	Kiddie	Murdoch	Sherwood	Welles
Bullard	Field	Kilbourne	Nagle	Schelhorn	Welsh
Burnett	Fitzhugh	Kimball	Newell	Shryock	West
Campbell	Flagg	Knott	Newlin	Sloan	Westmore
Cannon	Foot	Kotler	Noland	Small	White
Carrington	French	Knowlton	North	Smiley	Whittingham
Carson	Froschauer	Kuntz	Norton	Smythe	Winthrop
Cary	Frost	Lange	Noyes	Soule	Wooton
Carter	Fuller	Laird	Nye	Somerville	Wooster
Chamberlain	Gallagher	Laux	O'Brien	Spaulding	Wray
Chandler	Garland	Lazelle	O'Connor	Springer	Wynkoop
Chase	Gillfillan	L'Estrange	Olmsted	Spurrier	Yorke
Cheney	Gill	Leslie	Ogle	Stalnaker	Young
Clark	Gilmartin	Lewis	Orsini	Stearns	Zander
Close	Gilmore	Lingwood	Orr	Stetson	
Cloud	Goodall	Link	Osborne	Stevens	
Compton	Goode	Litchfield	Owens		

EDITH TUNNELL, Originator and Designer Mapotrans and Mapsetans
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will be in the Lounge, Constitution Hall, during the Continental Congress, April 14-18, 1958.
You are cordially invited to bring in your data for consultation.

